


The Book Reviews of Chester Cuthbert

Authors' surnames beginning with

F



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Fahnestock, Wm. Baker, (M.D.)

Artificial Somnambulism. Hitherto Called Mesmerism; or
Animal Magnetism, etc.; Philadelphia, Barclay & Co. (1869);
(Strangely, pagination starts Preface at Page 43, ending p328)

Although accepting mindreading and clairvoyance, the author blames previous writers for misunderstanding and exaggerating the wonders of mesmerism, and is possibly the first to claim that the subject possesses while in the trance state all the powers which were formerly claimed those of the hypnotist.

He insists that once having mastered the method of entering the trance state, the subject simply acquires belief that he can see clairvoyantly or cure his own illnesses by suggesting results and that the hypnotist has no power over him.

The author's style of writing is obscure and I had difficulty in understanding many of his statements. However, case histories and his declaration that he had cured thousands of illnesses must give this book authority as a pioneering study.

At page 135 the author quotes Dr. Collyer but attempts to disprove the latter's ideas. Since almost every writer coins a different word for the universal force which Mesmer postulated to explain curative power, and no explanation of this has ever been accepted scientifically, erroneous ideas were common.

Modern books concentrate on single problems and ignore the overall phenomena described by the early medical investigators. Consequently, wide reading is necessary to be aware of divisions of the subject ignored by many limited expositions.

The case histories are clear; the author's ideas are obscure so I will have to review this book.

Chester D. Cuthbert
April 19, 2002

The Complete Works of Michael Fairless; with a Biographical Note by M. E. Dowson; London, Duckworth (1931),
Frontispiece Photograph 356p.

In addition to the works published as three separate volumes, this book contains letters and an unfinished story and is thus the only source for all material by the author.

Apart from four fairy tales, these works are mystical rather than primarily fantastic; although listed by Bleiler together with The Roadmender (which has less of fantasy than The Gathering of Brother Hilarius, which is not listed), I am doubtful that the revised Bleiler includes either. I should check this at the Public Library.

The letters give some clues to the author's reading tastes, and might better have been included in the biography written by William Scott Palmer (M. E. Dowson) and A. M. Haggard. My notes on the separate volumes should be referred to as well as the comments on the works in the biography.

The Roadmender; Illustrated by E. W. Waite; London, Duckworth (New Edition, reset, October, 1911, reprinted six times by June, 1923) 121p.

Although listed by Bleiler, I consider this a mystical and inspirational book, rather than fantastic fiction.

The author writes as a nature lover and philosopher and imagines herself a male roadmaker viewing life from the vantagepoint of a laborer. The simple events of life and the appreciation of natural beauties comprise this volume about rural England, and the color illustrations are suitable to the text.

There are many short sketches which are effective in portraying the life of the poor and simple people of the late 19th century.

Illustrations by E. Blampied, R.E.; Toronto, Musson Book Company Limited 121p.

London and Glasgow, Collins, no date, with Introduction by Frederick Dunbar 125p.

Another printing, with same introduction as by Frederick Brereton 125p.

See also: The Roadmender Country by Lorma Leigh.

Fairless, Michael

The Gathering of Brother Hilarius; London, John Murray,
1901 171p.

-This is the parable of a convent-bred boy, a novice, sent out into the world by the Prior to learn that life is more important than organized religion, and that charitable views of mankind are necessary, rather than adherence to the religious view of sin.

The biography by Palmer makes this clear for those who may not gather the significance of the parable. It is the story of plague-stricken England and its horrors as viewed by the novice whose narrow outlook is widened as he becomes qualified by the lessons of life to become a prior in due time.

Although mystical, apart from some debatable miracles, this book probably does not qualify as fantasy.

Fairless, Michael

The Grey Brethren and Other Fragments in Prose and
Verse; London, Duckworth & Co., 1905 147p.

This miscellany which includes sketches of non-fiction as well as poems and fairy tales was compiled and edited by Dowson (Palmer) after the author's death, and had gone into eleven printings by 1924.

"Luvly Miss" is the most affecting item in the book, but Palmer also emphasises "The Story of the Tinkle-Tinkle" as portraying the life of the author. I rate this as the least important of the three volumes by the author.

The title essay praises the Quakers.

The Roadmender and Other Writings; with a Biographical Note by M. E. Dowson, an Introduction by Frederick Brereton and Wood Engravings by Lennox Paterson; London and Glasgow, Collins (New Edition, 1950, Edited by G. F. Maine). 256p.

This edition contains the principal works complete, except the four fairy tales in The Grey Brethren. It is a special edition because of the illustrations.

The Collins leather-bound in smooth leather has one more illustration than the pebbled leather, and omits entirely The Grey Brethren. It has 254 pages.

Fairless, Michael

Stories told to children; illustrations by Flora White
Toronto, The Mueson Book Company Limited, (n.d.)(presenta-
tion inscription is dated "Thanksgiving, 1949) 131p.

The Preface by M.E.D. tells why these stories reflect
observations made by the author in her serious books, and I
found them interesting to read. My main purpose in reading
the book, however, was to complete all the works of The Road-
mender known to me. I am placing the book in my collection.

The illustrations are by far the most attractive feature
of the book, and are worth viewing often.

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Falconer, Lanoe

Mademoiselle Ixe, The Hotel d'Angleterre, and Other
Stories; London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1905 (Popular Edition)
180p.

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None of these stories would qualify as fantasy.

They are all very well written stories of society in England, the characters well portrayed and the incidents illustrative of life at the turn of the century. The first is the best; Mlle Ixe is an accomplished musician and governess, a linguist and diviner of character who can plot her way through any difficulties. This story is worth much study as a model of how to develop character through action and dialogue.

Falk, Norma

Insane; New York & Toronto, Arrow Publishing Company
(November, 1949) 128p.

This is a good narrative summary of the life of a probationary nurse, telling the routine hard work, the problems of relating to and controlling patients, and the conflicts arising from personal antipathies between the supervisory and junior staffs. At least partly fictional in presentation, it still conveys a clear picture of the troubles which lead to mental breakdown, and the conditions in the hospital which make it impossible to do for the patients what medical knowledge would recommend. Again, money is often at the root of the insufficiencies.

There are some vivid descriptions of the actions of the patients, and a fairly realistic appraisal of the conditions which make it necessary for a nurse to have altruistic aims if she is to accept the hardships which her career entails.

I would recommend this as a good book for any probationary nurse to read, and somewhat of an eye-opener for the general public.

Fanthorpe, R. L.

Asteroid Man; New York, Arcadia House (1966)

191p.

This novel concerns a paranoid who has mastered science so that he can control an asteroid, its mechanism, and anyone invading it. Jonga and Krull, whose mission is to count the asteroids in the regular belt, discover one additional, and when an expedition of five ships is sent to investigate, all five are wrecked on its surface, only one man escaping. He discovers a beautiful green princess from an Altairian planet is held captive by slaves of the Master, these being his own creations, intelligent, but decaying organic robots.

By playing on the paranoid's delusions of omnipotence, Masterson tricks the Master and escapes, just as a rescue ship with Jonga, Krull and master pilot Rotherson arrive. A delegation of red, black, green and white people from the Princess' world arrive, and a coalition is formed.

This is first-draft hack-work, using most of the ingredients of adventure and romantic science fiction, but in a poorly written and edited book. A quite interesting description of the races on the Altairian planet gives credit to the red race as a psychic one, the others being notable for their specific mastery of other disciplines.

There is nothing of permanent worth in this book.

Fantini, Margo

Margo; New York, Ace Books (#51960), (July, 1975) 224p.

The autobiography under an assumed name of a madam who, under protection of an American diplomat, operated for 15 years a high class brothel in New York City, catering to the requirements of high government officials centering in the United Nations.

Not once was she bothered by the police. When gangster interests attempted to shake her down, her complaint to a police official frightened them off. She became extremely wealthy, and when Watergate threatened exposure, she closed the brothel and retired to Italy. There she attempted to operate a business as a wealthy widow, but a boyhood friend who had become powerful learned of her past, raped her, and she realized that if he could find out, others could, and that her attempt at respectability was hopeless.

Like Pauline's, this autobiography assists in revealing the corruption of modern society, and the double standards of highly placed officials. Margo had no regrets for her past, and like Pauline, felt that she had served a need. I believe that there is with both these women a resentment of the fact that their profession is not honored, but a realistic understanding that wealth is gained only because of the illegal status of the activity.

In many ways, this book reads more like fiction than autobiography. The author thanks Milton Chandler for assistance in preparing the book, so it was probably ghost-written by him. This is an exceptional book, because the usual problems of less well protected establishments have been eliminated by the power of high officials.

In a minor way, this book casts light on Watergate and both official corruption and efficiency. Any interference in the operation of power is ruthlessly eliminated by means completely unknown even to those who like Margo are protected by that power.

Farmer, Frances

Will There Really Be a Morning?: An Autobiography; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, (1972, Farncliffe Enterprises, Inc.) 318p.

Born to an elderly couple, Frances was unwanted and unloved. Her mother was an eccentric, self-taught dietetic expert, publicity-seeking and favoring Frances only when the Hollywood fame included her in the limelight; her father was an incompetent lawyer whose self-confidence was eroded by his wife's contempt and his inability to make enough money to support his family.

Conscious always of a split personality, Frances could view her actions as if from afar, masking her own feelings by a personality which enabled her to carry on business and professional duties in spite of a basic insecurity and fear of people and society. Fearing to expose her real self, she became reclusive and took to drink to dull her fears.

The jacket blurb on the book conveys an adequate outline of her career, but the details in the book are an indictment of mental hospitals and the irresponsibility of society. The conditions she describes show that Clifford Beers was far from having succeeded in his efforts at reform, and it seem to me a miracle that Frances ever achieved the peace and serenity she describes at the end of her book. Haunted by the past, which appears to have included prostitution and abortions in addition to her selfish abandonment of two husbands when they had served her immediate need of them, she lived for years solely to support her craving for liquor.

Only when she was befriended by the Ratcliffes and their friends and learned from them that she must give instead of taking, and accepted the Catholic faith, did she achieve peace of mind and the ability to love selflessly. It was apparent to me from early in the book that her big problem was her selfishness, her disregard of everything and everybody excepting when her own interests could be advanced. She isolated herself from humanity until she broke down mentally, and her description of her own actions proves the despair and hell in which she lived.

This is a tragic book. It is difficult to understand how anyone so unlovable could appeal as an actress to multitudes. Her story is so similar to that of Barbara Payton as to make me wish to investigate how many other actors and actresses develop ultimate breakdowns; I have clippings about a third who was discovered as a waitress in a religious retreat recently. Is it possible that schizophrenia is the characteristic of actors which enables them to portray roles of pretence?

Very definitely, this is a book which should be kept for reference. Jean Ratcliffe, a young widow at thirty, seems to be a remarkable woman. She has not hesitated to collaborate in this book and to include all the praises which Frances gives her and her family, to which she is certainly entitled as I am sure that I would not have gone through the trials which she bore through friendship with Frances.

Farmer, Philip Jose

The Day of the Timestop; New York, Lancer Books (#73-715)
(1968) 192p.

See original title: A Woman a Day.

Farmer, Philip Jose

Fire and the Night; Evanston, Illinois, Regency Books
(#RB 118), (April, 1962, Farmer) 158p.

Levin's Catalog #6, Item #172, lists a signed copy at \$20.00, describing it as "very scarce".

I'm a bit puzzled by this novel. It is well written and apparently serious as a study in racial relations.

Danny Alliger has suffered the "bends" and has been injured because of his ear-drums and chest suffering from water pressure. He loves undersea research, but has moved to a mid-western city to get away from the regrets which sight of the ocean brings him.

Worker in a steel and wire plant, he is given an octoroon woman as his helper. She is beautiful, and resembles the ancient Egyptian Queen Nefertete. Danny tells her this, and is able to give her an image of the Queen to confirm his opinion. Vashti Virgil is very religious, impersonal, yet seems pleased to work with him, a cultured white man, and listens carefully to his views. Her husband is very black, squat, and with face and body scars; but is a friendly, gentle person who seems to like Danny; and has failed to take advantage of a chance to go to work with his wife in the same firm.

Vashti reads the Bible, while Danny studies his medical texts in preparation for a career as a brain surgeon after the war releases him from essential work in the plant. Danny finds himself careful in his contacts with fellow-workers who are negroes, and is both attracted and repelled by Vashti.

On a fishing trip, which involves a lot of drinking, Danny learns that Virgil had been forced to take a frog's head into his mouth by white boys who were "initiating" him into their gang; he agreed to the initiation because he was lonely and needed their companionship. From then on, because unexpectedly he had found the sensation pleasing, Virgil had needed equality with white people; but bore a burden of guilt because his father had been guilty of raping a senator's wife and had then murdered her; and had been executed for the crime.

Vashti, loving Virgil, took six lovers, including Danny, because her husband had his feeling of equality with white men confirmed when they desired his wife. Vashti believed she was not sinning, but was showing her love for her husband, by her actions; and after the incident, Virgil thanked Danny.

Because of the frog, Danny believes that Virgil is a latent homosexual, and in his frustration almost discloses this belief to Vashti; but realizes that nothing can change her feeling that she is acting rightly, so says nothing, still hoping that he may again see Vashti, although she has declared that she and her husband will leave the city.

A strange story, but certainly above the level of pornography.

Farmer, Philip Jose

Image of the Beast; Foreword by Theodore Sturgeon; Chicago, Playboy Press (#16557), (October, 1979), (1968, 1969, Farmer) 336p.

The title story is completed in this volume by reprinting Blown. The original paperbacks are collector's items, and very expensive, so this paperback is bound to be a very valuable paperback in years to come.

Sturgeon's introduction vilifies what he calls Labellers who consider Farmer's work to be pornographic. Sturgeon says that all literary forms must progress, and labellers try to make definitions which limit experimentation. One of the characters is an alien reincarnation of Joan of Arc who has a snakelike being living in her womb which protrudes and enters her mouth with its dark haired and bearded head a replica of Gilles de Rais, which appears to have an appetite for the anus of others which it uses for sexual experience. The woman's fellow aliens can build up gradually by psychic vampirism even ghosts of people long dead, but also incorporate werebeasts and mythological animals in their repertoires.

The protagonist is seeking the murderers of his partner and is shown an orgiastic film revealing details of his seduction and murder. He finds the cult, is used and abused sexually, but is recognized as The Child, a new leader who is not yet aware of his powers. His name is Hereld Childe, and he is a psychic reproduction of Lord Byron who wrote Childe Hereld.

The woman is a being whose organs have legs when she falls apart on having the protrusion wrenched from her, an idea which Farmer obtained from A Princess of Mars by Burroughs. Most of the ideas in this book are traceable to other writers, detective and science fiction and fantasy, as well as classical, and this book is derivative, but it is the most frank and explicit book of sexual fantasy I have come across. In some ways it is disgusting, particularly some of the orgiastic scenes.

But its most interesting feature for me is that Farmer describes in detail Forrest J Ackerman and his collection and his lifestyle, having been crowded out of his own home by his collection, he eats at his wife Wendy's or in restaurants; is constantly in search of new material, and one of the items of plot interest is the theft of an original painting of Dracula by its author Bram Stoker, by a collector (one of the aliens) who is imitating Ackerman by collecting, with the aim of taking the collection as a whole from Ackerman.

The book tries to deal with too many themes.

Farmer, Philip Jose

A Woman a Day; New York, Beacon Books (1960) #291 160p.
(Galaxy Novel #43)

Re-titled: The Day of the Timestop

Dr. Leif Barker in the year 2700 A.D. is surgeon in a hospital where he is under continual surveillance by Candleman, chief of the Uzzites or secret police of the Haijac Union. He retains power by accusing secretly anyone who threatens his position, but the attempts against him include sending beautiful secret agents.

He is directed to see that the beautiful wife of Dannto, a political chief, who has been killed in an accident, is replaced by a double; and learns that the double is her twin sister, and that both women have antennae imbedded in their skulls, and have a special organ at the base of the vaginal canal which assures orgasm in even impotent males. This has given Halla her power over Dannto, which her sister continues to exercise; but her beauty and attraction are also fatal to Barker, who plants in Dannto after a minor operation the means of bringing about his death.

Candleman is also fatally attracted and has had a brief liason with Halla. This is unknown to Barker, who has great difficulty in believing that the dedicated Candleman has any human weaknesses.

Leif saves the life of a psychic child of the Bantus, and they stage an orgy in gratitude. They have psychic communion as a result of which they perceive together more than any individual among them can understand. There are also dwellers underground who use as weapons against invaders their power to throw visions of the invaders' greatest fears and dreads as if they were real threats.

The various factions battle at the end, and Leif's ostensible wife Ava, who is really a man and a fellow agent, being unable to face life, sacrifices himself so that Leif and the new Halla may escape. The initials "J.C." which Leif causes to appear everywhere in his efforts to mislead Candleman, play a part in the mystification of the plot.

This is a novel whose best ideas are merely touched upon. It is well-written, but at a surface level, without depth. It is probably above average in interest, but of no permanent importance.

Farmer, Philip Jose

The Other Log of Phileas Fogg; Illustrated by Jack Gaughan; New York, Daw Books, Inc. (1973), (UQ1048), (Farmer) 191p.

This is a novel retelling Jules Verne's Around the World in Eighty Days as if many of the inconsistencies and obscurities in it were due to the necessity of screening from public view the fact that many of the characters were Capelleans and Eridaneans using human bodies in their struggle for control of events on earth. Although Farmer is a very good writer, the alleged "other log" of Fogg does not disclose matter of sufficient importance to warrant this book; and it is mainly of interest to collectors of Verne, Doyle, Burroughs and Robert Louis Stevenson, rather than to readers.

Even Farmer is forced to the conclusion that the alleged struggle between the Capelleans and the Eridaneans, as he has portrayed it here, is senseless and self-defeating, and concludes the story on their arranging a truce or an alliance.

As a commercial venture from a publishing point of view, this book will likely prove successful because of the many references to other books of interest to the collectors mentioned above.

Since the plot and story, aside from the "other log" aspect, parallel Verne's novel, there is no point in making any summary of it. It is a simple adventure story of the race of a traveller to circumnavigate the world in a limited time, and the incidents are told casually rather than for dramatic effect, excepting near the conclusion.

From my point of view, not worth re-reading.

Farnol, Jeffery

The Honourable Mr. Tawnish (illustrations by Charles E. Brock); Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1913 165p.

A light romantic novelette, this tells of three old comrades in the year 1740, all of whom loved the girl that one of them married, all remaining close friends and all loving the one's daughter. An expert fighter challenges one to a duel with small swords, but he is injured and the duel is postponed to Christmas Day.

The daughter Penelope has been seeing a foppish youth against her father's wishes, and when he asks her hand the father sets him three tasks very difficult of accomplishment as a test of his worthiness. With wit and ingenuity Tawnish accomplishes all three tasks, incidentally wounding the father's duellist and saving him the challenge.

Expert story-telling and characterization make this a pleasant book to read. Excellent pastime, but of no importance.

Most of the books recommended in the first chapter are religious classics, and likely of little interest to me. I liked the essay mainly because of his comments on reading and its benefits.

John Bunyan; Shakespeare, Dante, Milton, and the author of The Imitation of Christ form the subjects of the remaining five chapters of the book. Farrar points out that the authors were great men as well as writers of great books, and recommends the study of their lives as well as their classics. He is practically convinced of Milton's saintliness in rectitude, despite the scurrilous attacks on him by enemies; but considers in all cases the genius of the writer as expressing his convictions against the general trend of thought of his age. Whether this contends against the prevailing idea that each genius is the expression of his age or not is worth consideration.

The examples quoted from each writer do not convince me that I could assimilate much from reading these books. My lack of education makes it difficult for me to understand anything not clearly expressed in concrete prose. However, despite my failure years ago to read more than a few pages of Paradise Lost, I am encouraged by this book to try again if leisure permits me to study the great books.

HOME STREET



CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)

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May 30, 1982

Dear Home Street Youth:

Just a note to let you know of the fun and exciting youth activities coming your way this Summer.

First - Youth Campout, July 1-4 at
Spruce Woods Provincial Park

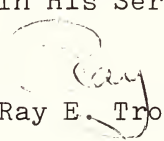
A registration form is enclosed - note its due date: June 20. This is especially for you - the youth of Home Street Church - and your friends. We'll leave the church at 8:30 AM, July 1.

Second - Encounter '82, August 8-15 at
Bird's Hill Provincial Park

This is the Big One! Youth from all across Canada will be joining us for a terrific week. Camp leader will be Steve Mabry from Sacramento, California. If you attended the Anaheim Assembly last year, you may remember him as one of the youth leaders - the one with the guitar. Enclosed is further information on Encounter and an Encounter Registration form. Note its due date: June 30.

Again this year you have something great to work for. Bottles? Car washes? Whatever; it's time to begin. I'll be in touch.

In His Service,


Ray E. Trotter

Farrere, Claude

Black Opium; New York, Berkley Publishing Corp. (#G-120)
Translated from the French by Samuel Putnam; Preface by Pierre
Louys; (April, 1958), (1929, Robert C. Fairberg) 158p.

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Many of these sketches deal with the degenerative effects of opium smoking; (11) portraying a man who has escaped the power of the drug and is despised by the addict still enslaved. There is one story which mentions spirit-raising, though with no significant results.

This book is, according to Louys' preface, an imaginative reconstruction of the addict's life, and not written from the personal experience of the author. Whether this disclaimer is to be taken at its face value, I don't know.

Until Brent Richard drew my attention to the book I was not aware that it was fantasy.

Farris, John

The Fury; Chicago, Playboy Press (1976, author) 341p.

Books In Print show a paperback edition by TOR Books.

This is a horror novel based on the acceptance of OOB, psychometry, and possibly transmigration of souls. A 14-year old girl, whose twin brother died, is telepathically in touch with him although he inhabits the body of a son of Peter Sandza born at the time of Robin's death, and for whom Peter has been searching for years, knowing that Robin is in the power of a powerful organization intending to use Robin for his psychic faculties.

The girl Gillian is also sought by the organization because of her psychic abilities and because of her psychic contact with her soul-brother Robin. Possessed of tremendous faculties, Robin is and will likely remain immature and subject to his emotions and passions, so the organization has him confined in their mental institution, under the control of a 28-year-old woman psychiatrist who caters to his sexuality and encourages its expression.

In encounters with Robin's father, the head of the organization has lost an arm, is nearly impotent, but controls by force and intimidation. Peter Sandza, with the help of a woman lover, manages to locate his son, but the woman and he are killed, and so is Robin, leaving only Gillian; but the organization is rendered powerless by the death of its leader so that she is left safe with her wealthy parents.

This is a sensational novel, with intrigue, murders, sex and the other usual elements, but there is also sufficient discussion of psychic subjects to show that the author accepts the phenomena and has done research. Some of the discussion is so technical that I am unable to assess its validity; and whether it is must be decided by someone more qualified to do so than I am...

There is far too much sensationalism in this novel, but its portrayal of psychic faculties deserves serious consideration.

New York, Popular Library (#8620), (April, 1978), 349p.

"MALAISIE" by Henri Fauconnier (trans. by Eric Sutton;
The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932. (Copyright, 1931.)

P. 80. Some lizards, who only chase flies, advance straight upon their victim but stop to hypnotise it before the final leap.

P. 94. The legend of the Penanggal says that she was latah. Latah is a sort of hysteria to which certain Malays are subject. She was a bad woman; and when her head parted from the rest of her body, it carried with it the lungs, stomach, and entrails, all dangling like the billets on the necks of wandering Buffaloes.

P.248. It was enough to utter an unexpected shout, or suddenly clap hands, for Smail (who was latah) to fall into a sort of trance that expressed itself in unconscious mimicry. Then he repeated all the words and gestures of the man who had thus taken possession of him. One day, one of the men had cried "Buaya!" (crocodile) clapping him on the back and pointing at the river, and then pretending to dive in; and Smail had dived, clambering furiously into the boat again, only to dive in once more when the pantomime was repeated. But it was noteworthy that Smail never lost his self-control in any real danger. It was, apparently, only when he felt he was entering the realm of absurdity that the control of his reason left him, and then he fell a prey to the most fantastic suggestions. It almost seemed as though he went defenceless as soon as he realised, after the first shock of surprise, that he was being fooled.

The frenzy called amok may well be a revenge, a self-liberation through revolt; a soul too sensitive to suggestion, humiliated by its own conscious enslavement, at last turns in upon itself, and accumulates so much energy that only the faintest pretext is needed to release it. What follows is not madness; it is a lucid frenzy that can utilise all the resources of guile.

Fawcett, E. D.

Hartmann the Anarchist; Illustrations by F. T. Jane;
London, Edward Arnold

This remarkable story, which first appeared in the English Illustrated Magazine, contains the marvellous doings of a party of Anarchists who have invented a Flying Ship, the Attila, to aid their schemes. The havoc they wrought, and their final overthrow by the explosion of their vessel, are described in a most graphic and exciting tale.

(From Arnold's catalogue, p.5) appended to "Swallowed by an Earthquake")

Fawcett, E. D.

Swallowed by an Earthquake; London, Edward Arnold, n.d.
(circa 1895) illustrated; 235p.

In Central Calabria an earthquake swallows a valley containing an Italian villa and a house at which a scientist, a doctor, a reporter and a writer (the last engaged to the younger daughter of the owner of the villa) are staying. The two parties, independently, traverse an underground river in and near which prehistoric animals and men still survive. Their adventures and battles constitute the story, which is well-written, but on a juvenile level.

This could have suggested the "Earth's Core" series of Burrough's, and would probably be of interest to modern readers chiefly from that point of view. Also, perhaps it was the inspiration for Burroughs's "The Land That Time Forgot".

Fay, Stephen; Chester, Lewis; Linklater, Magnus

Hoax: The Inside Story of the Howard Hughes-Clifford Irving Affair; New York, The Viking Press (1972, Times Newspapers Ltd.); Illustrated 310p.

My overall impression of Irving is wonder that his nerves would stand the strain they must have sustained while he was writing and marketing his hoax biography of Hughes. This book is a fascinating and thorough study of the matter; and the photographs are most interesting in connection with my books about Hughes himself.

Unfortunately, there is no index. The early chapter summarizing Hughes's life is valuable to orient the reader.

I am amazed that Irving was able to carry on social and love affairs in addition to his negotiations and writing and his family life with his wife and two children. I admire one of his books, and feel that another is simply a pot-boiler; but I believe that this hoax will carry him through literary history more notoriously than any fame from his own writings.

Faye, Sheila

Switch Partners; New York, Tower Publications Inc.
(1963, Faye); Midwood #F344 156p.

Several couples, all but one apparently happily married, are encouraged by a new couple to try swapping wives, and the practice leads to inextrications, divorce, unhappiness, and the moral breakdown of family life.

There is nothing original in this novel, and the sexual emphasis discounts any other consideration which might make it worth reading.

Fearn, John Russell

The Deathless Amazon; Toronto/Winnipeg, Harlequin Books
(#320), (January, 1955) 160p.

At the close of the first book The Golden Amazon, Vi Brant dies like "She". In the second, she reveals that she used a synthetic woman simulacrum, then escaped to Brazil to stay for five years, building there an ideal city. With the help of her real mother, her sister and the sister's husband, she foils a German-based gang and assists in establishing the first interplanetary space flight line.

This is merely a continuation of the first book, and is fast-paced science fiction adventure.

Fearn, John Russell

The Golden Amazon; Toronto/Winnipeg, Harlequin Books
(#218), (March, 1953) 192p.

Endowed with the strength of ten men by glandular adjustment during wartime, Violet Ray Brant has a metabolic rate which a scientist claims will cause her to die quickly from age. Hating men, and with coldly scientific mind, she is brought up with the daughter of Brant, though adopted, and both scientists who have experimented on her are killed in the War.

A high-altitude flyer falls in love with Vi's sister, and is grounded for a year when he takes her, against orders, on such a flight. An international gang of crooks seeks to rob Vi of her rights, but she foils them and establishes a base in the Matto Grosso region of South America. Her real mother Irene Grayson helps her to achieve her ends.

This is an action science fiction adventure story with a supergirl and superweapons and technology. Better written than most Fearn material I've read, it is still superficial and unimportant.

Fearn, John Russell

The Golden Amazon's Triumph; Winnipeg, Harlequin Books
(#421), (April, 1958) 160p.

This is the third book in the series, and describes the fight for control of the interplanetary space line when the crooks kidnap the daughter of Vi's sister and take her to Venus. Most of the adventure is in space or on Venus, and the action is the hackneyed adventure material usual to such fiction. Fearn's method of creating credibility for the most unlikely events is simply to make the action move so fast as to leave the reader no time to exercise the critical faculties.

There is little originality in any of these books, but they have appeal as fast action adventure.

Feilding, Everard

Eusapia Palladino (Sittings with) & Other Studies; New Hyde Park, New York, University Books (1963); Illustrated 324p.

The introduction by E. J. Dingwall indicates that he made this collection of Feilding's papers as a memorial to the author, whom he admired as an able investigator.

The first two cases gave negative results, but confirmed the investigator's qualifications.

The section on Palladino reprints completely the official report which appeared in Proc., SPR, Part LIX, November, 1909, and is therefore preferable to the abridgment published in Carrington's Eusapia Palladino and Her Phenomena, but Carrington's book is a desirable reference because it summarizes Eusapia's career, and not just these sittings.

The case of the Abbe Vachere is inconclusive, but important as showing the extent of Feilding's efforts to get facts, and is also an instance of many "bleeding" pictures.

The concluding essay, although disapproving the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the investigation of psychic phenomena, is applicable to the similar attitude of most protestant churches.

This is an important book, particularly if the SPR volume of 1909 is out of print. Of the arly mediums, Home and Palladino are the chief centers of physical phenomena.

Fellowes, C. H.

The Tattoo Book; Princeton, The Pyne Press; With an Introduction by William C. Sturtevant (1971, Barbara E. Johnson; Color illustrations 116p.

This is a short history and thematic illustrated exposition of tattooing and its appeal from the anthropologic point of view. It is of importance and interest probably only to practitioners of the art, or to students of the painting and marking of the human body.

The book is probably unique, however, and could be a collector's item.

Fenlin, George N., and Everson, William K.

The Western: From Silents to Cinerama; New York, Bonanza Books (1962); Illustrated; Index 362p.

This is a good popular history of the western movies, not especially well-written, but nostalgic and enthusiastic.

In the early 'twenties, I attended a small theater in Dexter, New York State, almost every Saturday when I had the price of admission. Westerns were my favorite kind of movie, and I became familiar with most of the popular western actors, Tom Mix being my top choice. I cannot recall having seen any pictures starring William C. Hart, but all the other actors of that period entertained me tremendously.

This book brought back memories of the enjoyment I experienced, and I am happy to have it as a memento of those days. There are mistakes in the text, but it is accurate enough for my purposes.

The good index makes unnecessary any detailed notes.

I should keep this book, not only for reference, but for pleasurable reading.

Fennell, Irene

Ghost Light: A Novel; New York, Pegasus Publishing
Company, no date, (circa 1939) 154p.

Merry Mattson is discovered by two brothers Harry and Gerald when they are trying to determine the source of a mysterious light at the end of a road leading to swampy land; a baby less than a year old. They bring her up as their sister, but Gerald discovers that he loves her as a woman. In her late teens, she is ignorant and innocent; and accepts the love of John Fietarobitz, a Galician school-teacher of the local community near Dauphin, Manitoba, and is made pregnant by him.

At a dance, Burrell Chick, a final-year medical student who has served the community as a summer preacher for \$300. to help pay his educational expenses in Winnipeg, meets Merry and shows his interest. John gets drunk and fights Burrell, knocking him unconscious; and Gerald convinces John that he has killed Burrell and must run away. John writes from the northern hideaway, but Gerald destroys the letters, leaving Merry to believe that she has been abandoned, Gerald hoping to take advantage of the situation. The brothers, who have used Merry as their delivery girl for bootlegged liquor, are not liked because they did not serve in the War, and their chief customers are the Galicians; but they have made enough money to decide to educate their sister by sending her to a boarding school in Winnipeg, and quit their liquor business and buy more farm land.

Burrell takes Merry to the school on his way back to University, and is her only friend in the city. He sincerely loves her, and discovering that she has had an abortion performed and is deathly ill from general peritonitis as a result, he stops the doctor who has neglected her from using her case for a medical clinic, and arranges nursing help for her recovery. While delirious, Merry sees the ghost light, and just as it signalled her being found as a baby, she connects it with her pregnancy.

Her problems in becoming adjusted to the slights of her schoolmates who laugh at her countrified ways make her unhappy at school, and her pregnancy makes her fearful. Harry Mattson marries Ida for money and influence, but learns to love her; Gerald "gets religion" and goes looking for John to confess the wrong he has done, finds him, and returns him to Merry; but Merry realizes that John has attracted her only physically, and that her real love is for Burrell Chick who has stood by her throughout her trials and illness in Winnipeg; and tells him so.

The unexplained and illogical ghost light is the only fantasy element in this novel, and although it is sufficient to warrant the classification, the book is of no importance in a fantasy collection. It is written amateurishly, but is not a bad presentation of life in Manitoba.

"Lisab Ling; or, The Electrical Kiss"

Toronto, The Hunter, Rose Co., Ltd., 1896

300 p.p.

(Copyright by Ida May Ferguson)

In a Montreal sitting one hundred years in the future, a Chinaman sues a Canadian wife. By the will of his father, an electrical genius, Lisab Ling is required to marry, if he can, the daughter of his friend whose death had been hastened, rather than retarded, by experimental means. Lisab Ling, a man of great social gifts and natural charm, antagonizes the daughter of his father's friend, but falls in love with her and finally wins her with the aid of the "electrical kiss". They are estranged because of her misunderstanding a discussion held by her husband with the captain of his ship concerning a new electrical wreckage appliance which made discovery of the true reason for the loss of a boat almost an impossibility. When this and another misunderstanding had been cleared away, his wife died, the strain of her love and the electrical kiss, operating against her lack of faith, having worn her to death.

Even less "scientific" than Marie Corbell's novels in that vein, this is still an interesting, fairly well written novel. Dyjan Ferguson had no vision of technological progress, and her story might as well have been placed in the year 1896; but as a light novel it is probably noteworthy in its day. Characterization and incident are well done, but there is no depth of interest awakened in the reader.

It is the earliest fantasy written by a Canadian woman, to the best of my knowledge.

Ferguson, Charles W.

The New Books of Revelations: The Inside Story of America's Astounding Religious Cults; Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc. (1929); Appendix; Bibliography 464p.

Plain Talk Edition of The Confusion of Tongues.

This is an excellent reference summary of the teachings of the various cults, somewhat biassed in favor of skepticism. Braden in These Also Believe, says it is excellent, but somewhat out of date and not wholly unbiassed. As preliminary reading leading to Braden, I feel it is well worth keeping.

Fessier, Michael

Clovis; Illustrated by Carlotta Petrina; New York, The
Dial Press, 1948 190p.

Clovis is a parrot who can not only speak, but think.

Bred by the Von Leners, and cared for by the last of that family, Clovis escapes and wanders in search of his true mission in life. Becoming involved with an eccentric family, the Grobneys, one of them a nymphomaniac mistakenly diagnosed by a psychoanalyst as a barren and sexually cold girl, the others seeking ways to become financially liquid by gaining possession of the family fortune from her, he goes through several careers before returning to a parrot he had previously spurned and taking up a regular parrot's life.

This is a well-written, but superficial novel, mildly amusing and in my opinion far from deserving the jacket's recommendation by H. Allen Smith.

I prefer the author's earlier novel. This does not deserve being kept for reference.

Fessier, Michael

Fully Dressed and in his Right Mind; New York, Alfred
A. Knopf, 1935 (1935, Fessier), (May 20, 1935) First and
Second Printings before Publication 216p.
New York, Lion Books (#214), (June, 1954) 126p.

This is a light fantasy novel about a young man whose inherited income has made it unnecessary for him to work, and who meets an old man who admits having murdered a newspaper publisher, and having at one time shared a cannibals' meal of a human being. Horrified and unbelieving until he sees the old man's eyes turn green and baleful, he tells a bartender into whose face the old man throws a drink and then persecutes, finally murdering him and laying the blame on the narrator.

In Golden Gate Park one night, he sees a naked girl swimming, and she tells him that she lives on the other side of the lake and swims there almost nightly. He is enamored of her, but senses her child-like innocence and wishes her to love him as a woman would. Meeting an artist who has a filling station and garage, he shares his room with him and the artist comes to know of his love for the girl, and wants to paint her. They are visited many times by the old man; both dislike and dread him; when he kills the caretaker of the apartment block after menacing him and his Italian family, they determine to report him to the police.

The old man meets the nymph and she likes him. She consents to pose for her portrait in the mens' room, but the artist is unable to execute a satisfactory painting until the narrator is accused of killing the bartender and she realizes that she loves him, her love maturing her into a woman and humanizing her sufficiently that the artist can capture her humanity.

The disappearance of the old man takes away the police main witness and the narrator is freed. The nymph, however, regains her childlike nature, the portrait changes, and the artist and the narrator realize that nothing can take her place, but that her place is not among humanity.

This is a light romantic novel, of no importance, but entertaining.

Gold Diggers of 1929: Canada and the Great Stock Market Crash; Toronto, Macmillan of Canada (#39), (1979, 1989, Pub-way Books Limited); Appendices; Sources; Index P.180

Primarily intended as a description of the effect of the 1929 Crash on Canadian stock markets, this is really little more than a footnote to Galbraith's The Great Crash: 1929.

The author explains how closely tied to the American market the Canadian is, and he mentions people who may have been influential in dealing with the situation. How much smaller the markets were in those days compared to the present is a demonstrated, and although economists emphasise the safeguards that have been built into the social security system, they do not explain how these safeguards can work if the depression brings about unemployment and consequent loss of tax revenues with which to implement the safeguards. In fact, mention is made that government cutbacks in the 1930's were dictated by loss of government revenues.

This reinforces the warnings given by Batra, and the last chapter does try to foretell what may happen.

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Running Your Own Business: From a Series in the Financial Post in co-operation with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario; Toronto, Maclean-Hunter Limited, no date, 96p.

This series of articles may possibly provide Grant Thiessen with some ideas, although as a trained accountant he is probably familiar with most of them.

If I were attempting to set up a business, there are several articles which would be worth intensive study.

Finck, Wolf

Jay: The Story of a Life; Winnipeg, 1987; unpaginated.

This biography of his black adopted son repeats many of the diary entries already published in Love's Story and its sequel, but in the early pages gives much more detailed information about Wolf's first marriage.

School records, birth certificates, adoption records and the legal bill in one instance are reproduced,,and the documentation Of Jay's life is preserved in admirable detail. Wolf's own trials and emotions during divorce proceedings are emotionally narrated and should warn readers against hasty marriages.

Entries from 1982 to 1987 bring the earlier volumes up to date. Wolf was constantly under economic pressure, in large part because of his spendthrift nature, but also because of his having to pay child support and legal costs. Hating his job made harder the task of raising his family, and only his loving nature could have made possible the balanced and honest diary he kept.

Infidelity of both Wolf and Jackie probably exacerbated the hostility of the divorce proceedings, but Wolf's generosity and loving kindness to Maxx and the children is evidenced not only in the diary, but in this sumptuous memorial volume. Wolf's typing is so accurate that his spelling and grammatical mistakes deserve being overlooked.

These volumes should have been treasured, and I am amazed to have been able to buy them at the Children's Hospital Book Sale.

Finck, Wolf

Love's Story: Pages from an Opened Heart; Winnipeg, 1982

391p.

This huge leatherbound volume is a transcription of diary entries covering the years of family life from 1976 to 1982, as open and frank a record as I have ever read.

Wolf, a coffee salesman for General Foods and earning in the neighborhood of \$20,000 a year, has moved from an apartment to a house with his black second wife while his divorce was still pending. He agrees to his first wife Jackie having the children, two boys and two girls, but the older boy becomes unmanageable and Wolf agrees to take him back with Ceci's consent. Ceci, called also Maxx, is a nurse struggling with a weight problem; Wolf hates his job but performs well for the income it brings. He is trying to reduce an overweight of over a hundred pounds, to quit smoking and compulsive music and equipment buying, but his generous and considerate nature keeps him borrowing money even after his son works.

Consistent raises in pay do not alleviate his spendthrift habits, and his generous gifts to his family and friends and the expense of extricating his son Norries (Jay) from scrapes keep him broke.

The excellent typing and presentation of the diary make it easy to overlook occasional spelling and grammatical errors, and to appreciate this game-playing, sports-loving, music addict, who loves food and drink and is considerate with everyone.

His family and friends mingle and visit frequently, and I am impressed with Wolf's kindness and tolerance. Dedicated to his wife with evident sincerity, the volume is a handsome token of love.

Finck, Wolf

Love's Story, Volume 2: Sequel; Winnipeg, 1986 336p.

Of German ancestry, Wolf takes his wife twice to Europe; she impresses everyone favorably. Not in robust health, and on frequent (and often broken) diets, she ultimately quits her job of nursing.

This volume continues Wolf's repetitious lifestyle, but is centered on his trying to juggle a difficult job with the demands of his first wife and family with the help of his second wife who aids him in coping with the irresponsible antics of his son Jay who contracts gonorrhea from too much boastful sexual activity and financial profligacy.

The book ends in 1986 in the midst of a lawsuit with his 1st wife over maintenance payments and custody of the children.

Again, I am impressed with a good-hearted, generous, caring man, coping with life under great stress, yet doing extra work to produce these volumes of family records while coping.

I have his biographies of Jay and Melody yet to read.

Finck, Wolf

Melody: The Story of a Life; Winnipeg, 1987; unpaginated.

This biography of his black adopted daughter is similar to that of Jay, modified, of course, to give details of her life. Wolf did both biographies in the same year, and they involved hundreds of hours of typing, an accomplishment all the more wonderful because of the stresses in his married life. Maxx's editing may have assisted him greatly as he claims, and she must be a loving and warm person to have shared his life so lovingly.

I feel that I know the Finck family better than I know my own. Only the fact that, apart from loving music, I do not share Wolf's interests or way of life, prevents me from getting in touch with him. He would overwhelm me.

His books reveal a generous, loving nature, not unlike "Max Brand's".

These four volumes are unique in my reading experience.

Findley, Timothy

The Butterfly Plague; New York, The Viking Press (1969,
Findley) 376p.

This is the story of the Damarosches, a family cursed by hemophilia, talented in the movie industry and the girl an Olympic swimmer who repeats her mother's history by having a boy and a girl children by her second husband.

Most of the story is told during the years of a plague of monarch butterflies, and these symbolize the transient nature of human existence.

Even after having read this novel, I am not sure whether it would qualify as fantasy, the chief element being an imaginary pregnancy of Ruth Damarosche.

A not uninteresting, but to me unimportant novel.

Finney, Charles G.

The Circus of Dr. Lao; with drawings by Boris Artzybasheff; New York, The Viking Press, 1935 154p.
Compass Books (#C82), (1961), (1935, Finney) 159p.
Bantam Books (#F2755), (April, 1964) 119p.

A Chinaman with a 3-wagon parade brings his circus to a small town. His performers are creatures from mythology or freaks of nature, some of them hallucinating the people to believe they see, for instance, a bear, a Russian, and a bearded man in one wagon although only one creature appears on the wagon.

Various townspeople attend the circus, mainly for sexual titillation or from morbid curiosity or amusement, and the Chinaman acts as impresario and barker, speaking good English excepting when excited or wishing to baffle the authorities. The author appends a list of the characters and other elements of the story as a sort of glossary, but without enlightening the reader concerning the story.

The illustrations are unique, and probably did much to make this book a collector's item.

Although there are some amusing and interesting parts of this book, it did not appeal very much to me.

New York, Avon Books (#19190), (May, 1974) 119p.

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Finney, Charles G.

Past the End of the Pavement, the Story of Tom and Willie Farrier; New York, Henry Holt and Company; Illustrated by Kurt Wiese; (1939, Publishers); (December, 1942) 268p.

Of his three books which I have read, this is the most true to life and interesting. It concerns brothers who are fascinated by animal life and are constantly getting into trouble because of their pets.

The author has evidently experienced some of the incidents narrated, and the book could be a good introduction to nature study. The brothers keep more friendly with each other than I would expect in real life, and the book is a homely series of adventures.

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LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE
Ç A S E F Ê T E !

FirstCity Trust

Finney, Charles G.

The Unholy City; New York, The Vanguard Press, 1937;
(1937, author) 168p.

Although this book has been listed by Madle at \$40.00 and \$50.00 depending on the condition of the dust jacket, I would not classify it as fantasy. It is simply the story of a carouse by two hard-drinking men looking for sexual enjoyment during their exploration of a strange city, who are left disenchanted and broke after their binge.

I do not consider this book of importance, excepting that it does portray accurately the psychology of the alcoholic.

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Finney, Jack

Time and Again; New York, Simon and Schuster; (1970, author)
399p.

This Book of the Month selection is original in being an illustrated story about a scientific attempt to travel from the present time back to 1882 in New York. It brings premium prices in the used book market so must be a favorite of many readers.

Despite the pseudo-scientific explanations advanced I cannot believe that it is possible for a modern person to enter the past time and communicate and live with people long dead. When the narrator engages room and board and mingles with other people and falls in love with one of them, he pays with money, but the author does not explain about coins dated prior to 1882. This bothered me most from the beginning of the story, but when the narrator and the villains are depicted as spending many hours in an office and given no opportunity for toilet functions and are active after a fire breaks out, I found the situation unbelievable.

A further difficulty is the narrator's ability to transport his girl friend to modern time so that she could marvel at New York. She was not a part of the experiment.

However, despite its faults I found the story interesting if somewhat more detailed than was necessary.

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Fischer, Leonard

Let Out the Beast; Toronto, London, New York, Export
Publishing Enterprises Limited, (January, 1950) 159p.
(Newsstand Library #18A, and #95)

In 1965 Gregory Robinson, a peace-loving journalist, is offered a job, and he and his fiancée Hilary Black take a plane to accept it, but are blown by an atomic blast 400 miles north of their intended destination. The devastation is so complete that Greg believes a chain-reaction effect has acted.

He and Hilary are attacked by four young marauders, and Greg finds it necessary to be brutal in asserting his leadership. He finally kills three of the four, the fourth running away. When Hilary becomes pregnant, Greg's search for food takes him away from her often, and finally, when he realizes her need for a doctor and the attention of other women, he tries to transport sufficient food to enable them to reach an inhabited city. He loses the location of his cache, and finds that Hilary has a broken leg and has nearly starved before he returns with a duck he has killed.

With a 16 year old girl and an older woman to help and support Hilary, Greg finds enough food, either by searching or by robbing nearby people. But Hilary dies in giving birth to a lusty boy, and Greg becomes despondent and apathetic. A need to save his dependents from starvation sets him free of his grief, but he becomes a ruthless raider. His son lives to be 33 years of age, having numerous children, but savage; but Greg, when raiding a camp for food and to obtain for his desires a clean, golden-haired woman in the camp, is killed. The old man leader of the camp is Stephenson, formerly a war-monger, now an advocate of peace; whereas Greg, once his adversary and an advocate of peace, has died because he raided and pillaged, and feared to give himself up.

This is a forceful and brutal account of the possible reversion to savagery for survival following an atom blast. It is worth reading; the scenes in some ways remind me of some in Jack London's The Scarlet Plague.

Fishbein, Morris, M.D.

The Medical Follies: An Analysis of the Foibles of Some Healing Cults, Including Osteopathy, Homeopathy, Chiropractic, and the Electronic Reactions of Abrams, with Essays on The Antivivisectionists, Health Legislation, Physical Culture, Birth Control, and Rejuvenation; New York, Boni & Liveright, 1925 (Sixth Printing, December, 1925) 223p.

The subtitle provides clues to the contents of this book, the first of two volumes which were later revised and reprinted in one. The author was editor of the Journal of the A.M.A.

Fishbein, Morris

The New Medical Follies: An Encyclopedia of Cultism and Quackery in The United States, with Essays on The Cult of Beauty, The Craze for Reduction, Rejuvenation, Eclecticism, Bread and Dietary Fads, Physical Therapy, and a Forecast as to the Physician of the Future; Toronto, The Macmillan Co. of Canada Limited, 1927 (1927, Boni & Liveright, Inc.) 235p.

This is the second volume, and again the title page is a sufficient clue to its contents.

The two volumes were revised and published in one under the title Fads and Quackery in Healing.

Fishbein, Morris, M.D.

Fads and Quackery in Healing: An Analysis of the Foibles of the Healing Cults, with Essays on Various Other Peculiar Notions in the Health Field; New York City, Blue Ribbon Books, Inc. (1932; Fishbein); Index 382p.

The volume contains the revised text, with additional material, of the two volumes of "Medical Follies", and is to be preferred over the earlier books because of updating and the index. This is a useful reference.

Fisher, Florrie

The Lonely Trip Back; As told to Jean Davis and Todd Persons; Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc. (1971, Fisher) 212p.

Although I may have lost track, it seems to me that this woman married four times; 1) Joe, her 6'4" childhood friend approved by her parents; 2) David Bohm whom she thought older than he was, and who became her pimp when she turned to prostitution, and her drug supplier when she became addicted; 3) Danny Orenstein who was sent to jail at a time when Florrie was in for a longer term; and 4) Phil Bacalad, a Philippino who was still her husband when the book was written.

Her father was the first Jewish agent for Metropolitan Life, uneducated, but a good salesman who achieved financial independence. Her mother was good to her, and she knows of no influences in her family which would have started her as either a prostitute or an addict, attributing her leanings to her belief that she was a college graduate and too smart to be satisfied with bourgeois values, the excitement of the life of an addict and contempt for the tricks who supported her and her habit.

Having spent almost twenty years in houses of detention or in prisons, she finally realized that she was headed for the gutter if she could not kick the habit, and appealed for admittance to the Synanon program. This exposed her to an awareness of her basic self, as the program is designed to slough away all self-delusion, and she finally became a lecturer on the dangers of addiction.

Despite its sensational revelations, this book is not written sensationally. It seems to be a straight-forward account of prostitution and drug addiction, and should prove a salutary warning against the life. Florrie's is definitely a self-destructive personality, masochistic as it seems to me most prostitutes' are. And she confirms that an addict is concerned only with maintaining a "high" on drugs; everything else is secondary. Although Florrie is a liar, I think this is an honest book, and a terrible one in its implications.

Just as I feel that the only way to banish drug-pushing is to provide addicts with free drugs and treatment; I also feel that prostitution will continue until sexual freedom is paramount; the economic base must be abolished, or crime in these fields will continue.

Fisher, Vardis

The Wild Ones; New York, Pyramid Books (#588), (1958),
(1931, Fisher), (1931, Houghton Mifflin) 223p.
(#R-869), (Fourth Printing, June, 1963)
(Original Title: Dark Bridwell)

This is a realistic novel of a man of dual nature who loves his wife and is tender and helpful to her, wishes that his children may be wise and happy, but is cruel, gluttonous, a loner, lazy, shiftless, dishonest, yet generous, helpful to anyone in trouble, a good psychologist in dealing with others and strong and capable in all he does.

Wishing to live in isolation and despising the striving for wealth which dominates most, he takes his wife, two sons and a daughter to a mountain cabin, living there for many years with home-made furniture, boughs or animal skins as bedding, and rags for clothing and shoes even in winter. A depiction of primitive living conditions, primal passions, ignorance, the exploitation of others, yet winning the love of most people who knew him, Charley Bridwell is an amazing character. The hatred he inspired in his own sons, the failure of his wife ever to love him, his cruel jokes on people which inspired them to revenge themselves upon him so that one man impregnated his daughter, who lived unhappily with the man when Charley forced marriage, make incidents which ring true to life.

This is an important realistic novel, quite original in portraying primitive life in a mountain cabin isolated from social surroundings. I am very favorably impressed, and I am pleased that I have a large selection of Fisher's books from which to choose further reading.

Fiske, John

The Destiny of Man Viewed in the Light of His Origin;
Eleventh Edition; Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Company,
1886 (1884, Fiske) 121p.

Fiske takes the view that evolution as known when he wrote could only have purpose if it presaged eternal life or immortality. Only the final pages touch on immortality, as the bulk of the book reviews the evolution of man.

Fitch, George Hamlin

Comfort Found in Good Old Books; Illustrated; San Francisco, Paul Elder and Company, (Third Ptg., April, 1913, June, 1911, November, 1911); Bibliography; Index 171p.

The valuable illustrations are not paginated, which is why this book is thicker than the number of pages indicates.

Most of the great books described in this volume repeat the recommendations made by Dean Farrar; additional classics are described, and the book is itself a collector's item. The Bibliography and Index are useful references.

The author's enthusiasm adds to the value of his work.

January 3, 1981

2....

May we all enter this venture with a spirit of praise for our Lord, dedicating our effort to him for the upbuilding of his Church.

Your pastor,



Ray E. Trotter

THE MAN WHO LIVED TWICE

Publisher:
Forrest J Ackerman

FRANCIS FLAGG, who first died in 1922, has died again. It was Francis Flagg Weiss, science fiction fan, who died the first time; an untimely death, at 22. So his brother, Henry Geo. Weiss, perpetuated his name when, in 1927, he began writing scific and fantasy.

In the November 1927 Amazing Gernsback blurbed Flagg's "Machine Man of Ardathia" with these words: "Here is an astounding fourth-dimensional story, every bit as good as any that we have read in years. What will humanity look like 30,000 years hence? If, since the Egyptians or Romans, we have traveled to our present stage of development in the space of some 2,000 years, how high will the human have ascended in 30,000 years? Our new author has written excellent science into a most unusual and interesting story that can not fail to grip you."

And, a few issues later, in the Discussions column, a typical comment read: "A splendid story, one in which there is an astonishing degree of the uncanny; a pulsating glimpse, one might say, into the secrets of the future. Beautiful imagination...of that intangible quality which fastens itself to our very cores--and clings."

His stories appeared in:

AMAZING

- "The Machine Man of Ardathia", 1927 Nov.
- "The Master Ants", 1928 May
- "The Blue Dimension", 1928 June
- "The Cities of Ardathia", 1932 Mar.
- "The Resistant Ray", 1932 July
- "The Mentanicals" (Ardathia) 1934 Apr.

ASTOUNDING

- "The Heads of Apex", 1931 Oct.
- "Seed of the Toc-Toc Birds", 1932 Jan.

STARTLING

- "The Superman of Dr. Jukes" (Hall of Fame) 1945 Fall
- "After Armageddon" (Hall of Fame reprint) 1946 Fall

STRANGE TALES

- "The Smell", 1932 Jan.
- "By the Hands of the Dead", 1932 Mar.

TALES OF WONDER

- "The Chemical Brain" (reprint) 1938 Winter
- "The Machine-Man of Ardathia" (reprint) 1940 Autumn

WEIRD TALES

- "The Chemical Brain", 1929 Jan.
- "The Dancer in the Crystal", 1929 Dec.

"The Jelly-Fish", 1930 Oct.
 "The Picture", 1931 Feb.-Mar. (combined issue, not
 a serial)
 "The Distortion Out of Space", 1934 Aug.

WONDER

"The Land of the Bupos", 1930 Feb.
 "An Adventure in Time", 1930 Apr. (Esperanto)
 "The Lizard Men of Buh-Lo", 1930 Oct.
 "The Synthetic Monster", 1931 Mar.
 "The Superman of Dr. Jukes", 1931 Nov.
 "After Armageddon", 1932 Sep.
 "Earth's Lucky Day" (in collaboration with FJA)
 1936 Apr.

"An Experiment with Time", In collaboration with myself, appeared in fanmag Fantasy Magazine, 1934 Jan. A revised version of this has been purchased for publication in either Wonder or Startling Stories and Crawford Publications has his "The Night People" scheduled for pamphlet publication. The kindest treatment we can give "The Hazy Horde", a collaboration between himself and myself, is to assign it to oblivion by failing to record where or when it was foisted off on fanmag subscribers who were helpless to protect themselves.

Flagg suffered from chronic T.B. and died of nephritis, lingering only 3 days. He passed away 17 May 1946. His sister, Mrs Eliz. Jaeger, reports that he loved life, was optimistic about the future, and that his fine mind was clear to the end.

Goodbye, old friend.

FF

FF: Francis Flagg--Fantasy Foundation. The one has led me to thots of the other. I wonder if it woud not be a desirable function of the FOUNDATION to produce, upon the death of a prominent author, an obituary booklet about him? Assuming U have seen the Wells Memorial recently produced by Joquel & myself, something like that is what I have in mind. A litho'd foto of the author for the cover, a bibliografy of his works, a bit about the man. Or it could take the form of de la Ree's Weinbaumemorial, another good example. Since such a production is necessarily a labor of love on the necrologer's part (if that is the word I want), we can't, I suppose, be too bossy with the volunteer about the content; but a fairly standard form should be adopted. Where an author has not produced more than a quarter hundred storys, a paragraf or two résuméing each one woud seem to me to be in order. An objective view should be kept, rather than a sympathetic one that "he was a great guy because he's dead now". If anyone woud care to colunteer to act on my suggestion, Obit Booklets are needed on both Francis Flagg & Dr Miles J Breuer. Contact Fran Laney, Foundation Editor, 1005 W 35 Pl, Los Angeles 7, for arrangements, financial & otherwise, concerning either a Flagg or Breuer Memorial Booklet.

THIS HAS BEEN A DEADLINE DAY PUBLICATION; A DEADLINE DAY PUBLICATION

Flagg, Francis (pseud. of George Henry Weiss)

The Night People; Los Angeles, Fantasy Publishing Co.,
Inc. (1947, Publishers) 32p.

This pamphlet constitutes, to the best of my knowledge, the only book publication--and perhaps the only publication--of this story.

Joseph Smith, condemned to the gas chamber for the murder of a man who had wronged his sister, is given a potion by the prison doctor which transports him to a macroworld where dwell people doing battle against the Night People with primitive weapons though they show evidence of advanced technology. Here he meets a girl (through careless proof-reading she is named both Dwana and Dawna) with whom he falls in love. After saving her in battle with a persecutor, he is overcome by faintness as the effects of the potion fade, and returns to Oakland where he is found naked in the street and sent back to prison. The prison doctor and Smith both take the drug and disappear.

The main idea of this story is the same as in Cumming's "Beyond the Stars" and many other stories, and as the action of the story is mainly devoted to fighting creatures in the macroworld there is little of permanent value or interest in this story.

The author wrote many more interesting stories, however, and this item is therefore of interest to collectors as the only independent book publication he achieved.

Note: In a letter dated June 24, 1979, John Bell informed me that Weiss was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1898. In Tuck (Handbook of S F & F, 2nd Ed., 1959) he is shown merely as an American author.

Flammarion, Camille

Lumen: Experiences in the Infinite; Translated by Mary J. Serrano; New York, The Mershon Company; Frontispiece portrait of the Author; (1892, Cassell Publishing Company) 273p

Today, February 3, 1975, I finished reading this book. It expounds brilliantly the philosophy which I adopted after many years of reading and meditation; had I read it fifty years ago, it might have saved me much anguish and worry. I must recommend Flammarion's books to as many people as may appear to have the aptitude for understanding them.

The main part of the book consists of a series of dialogues between Quoerens and Lumen, the latter explaining the nature of the sidereal universe, time and space, on the basis of light. The discussion explains and expands many of the ideas expounded in Urania (Uranie), and goes on to illustrate by examples the application of these laws to intelligent life of any description.

The closing discussion purports to be from a spirit who has entered our universe from afar, and who will revisit it again after travelling to the other extreme of the universe. This closes with a clear explanation of why anything which exists is immortal and eternal.

Flammarion, Camille

Urania: A Romance; Translated by Augusta Rice Stetson;
London, Chatto & Windus, 1891; Illustrations by De Bieler,
Myrbach, and Gambard 245p.

In a postscript, the author says: "The preceding incidents, with the researches and reflections which accompany them, are brought together here in a sort of essay, whose aim is to shed a gleam of light on the solution of the greatest problem that can engage the human mind."

In spite of its sub-title, the book really is an essay narrating personal dreams, visions, and philosophical musings together with case-histories drawn from psychic research and from Kant concerning Swedenborg (quite important here because Kant's essay Dreams of a Spirit-Seer is not easily found) and autobiographical items relating to George Spero.

Flammarion seems inclined to believe that souls transmigrate from earth to Mars and possibly to other planets after earthly death, and that the spirit being sexless are free to assume characteristics of the opposite sex at will. He says that the spirit or soul communicates directly with the mind, so that apparitions need have no corporeal substance.

He considers that astronomy establishes the only sure base for contemplation of the soul, because it shows the universe as timeless and eternal.

Reading this in 1975, I wish I had read it fifty years ago; it would probably have influenced me almost as much as Carrington's book on psychic phenomena. It is a valuable introduction to the subject, and my only objection to it is that the manner of presentation would leave the novice wondering if some of the visionary and dream incidents were intended as factual basis for the philosophical musings. They were, of course, but not in the sense that his astronomical views of the material world were.

I can recommend this book to many people.

See "Uranie".

New York, Hurst & Company, 1901 314p.
(Has the same illustrations as the Chatto & Windus Edition.)

Flammarion, Camille

Uranie; Translated from the French by Mary J. Serrano;
New York, The Merston Company (1896, The Cassell Publishing
Co.); Frontispiece portrait of the author 252p

This translation differs from that of Augusta Rice Stet-
son, but I have not read this version. Apart from the fron-
tispiece, this edition is not illustrated, though the cover
of the book has a pictorial design, woman and sun and planets.

Flaubert, Gustave

Salamambo; Englished by M. French Sheldon; London and New York, Saxon & Co., 1886 (1885, Henry S. Wellcome) 421p.
with an Introduction by Ben Ray Redman; Illustrated and Decorated by Mahlon Blaine; New York, The John Day Company, 1927; (The John Day Company, Inc., 1927) 338p.
reprinted with different jacket, New York, Tudor Publishing Company, 1934 338p.
a new translation by R. Goodyear and P. J. Wright; Four Square Classics (#1002), London, The New English Library Ltd (abridged) 251p.
Salambo; translated by Powys Mathers; introduction by Gerard Hopkins; engravings on copper by Ru Van Rossem; The Folio Society (illustrations misragnated) 303p.
New York, Berkley Publishing Corp. (#BG-73), (August, 1955, Second Printing) 253p.

After the first Punic war, Hamilcar returns to Carthage to be told that the veil of Tanit has been stolen from its sanctuary, and that his daughter has yielded herself to the mercenary Matho to secure its return. He organizes the city to repel the barbarian hordes which have been joined by the mercenaries because they have not been paid as promised, gives his daughter Salamambo to Marrisavas the Numidian, who had once wounded Matho, for forsaking Matho and the Greek slave Spendius and returning to the Carthaginian side.

Matho had stolen the veil to demoralize the Carthaginians, but had fallen in love with Salamambo and could not deny her demand for its return. Although she hated him for having stolen the veil, Salamambo was also fascinated by him: his strength and daring, his passionate love for her. A eunuch priest had persuaded her to obtain the return of the veil at the cost of her honor: Hamilcar's leadership of the army had left Carthage disorganized and resourceless, so that he sent back there in vain for help needed in fighting the barbarians.

The simple human story means little in this panorama of a vanished culture, with its barbaric splendor and savage cruelty. The brilliant battle scenes, the detailed picture of the manners and customs, religion and superstitions of the time, are all-important, and make this a classic novel.

Flaubert, Gustave

The Temptation of St. Anthony; Translated by Lafcadio Hearn; New York, Boni and Liveright (1911, The Alice Harri-
man Co.); Addenda 280p.

The "Argument" preceding the main text summarizes the substance of the book, but the details are interesting and important. Most of the literary, mythologic, and historical references throughout the book are obscure to me because of my inadequate classical education.

This is simply a fictional description of the problems involved in choosing between the physical world of sense and the spiritual world of ethical and moral values. Many of the details are gory and sensational, and portray a world of savagery repellant to refined taste.

The chief value of the book is Hearn's prose, and the learned research which Flaubert must have undertaken in his portrayal of St. Anthony.



SAFEWAY COLOURING CONTEST

**Color Us
and Win Tickets**

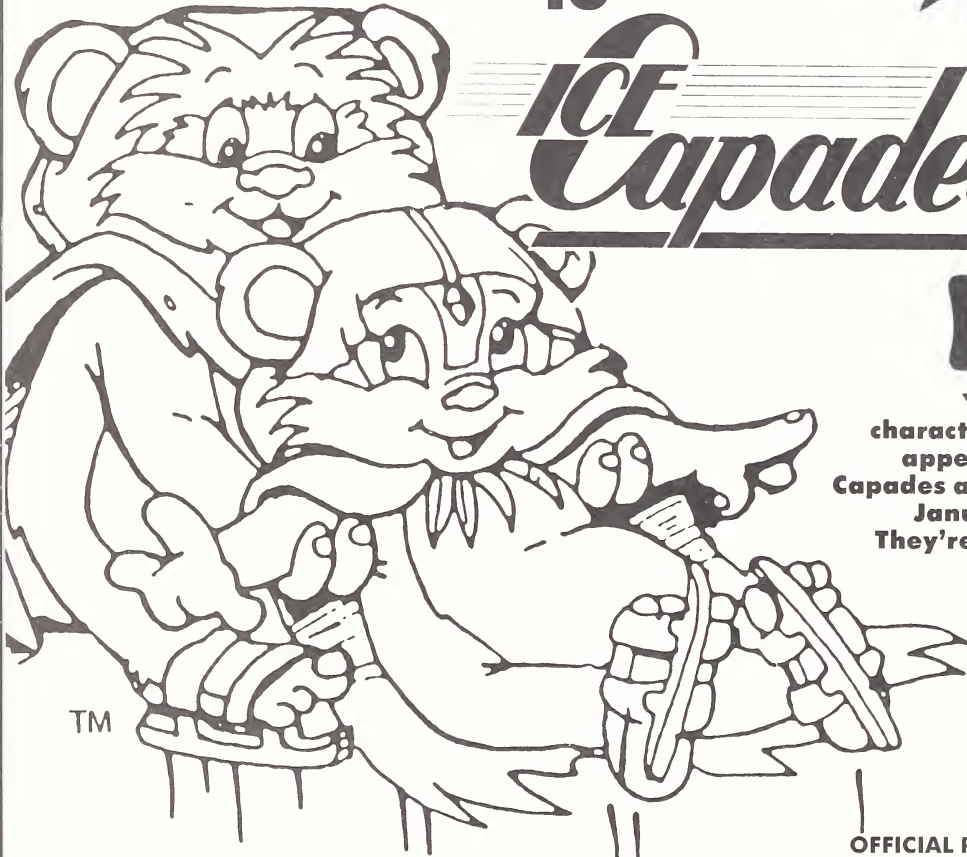
to

**ICE
Capades**

**HEY
KIDS**

See The

Ewoks



Your favourite cartoon characters, the Ewoks, will be appearing at this year's Ice Capades at the Winnipeg Arena, January 28 to February 1. They're going to have a lot of fun and they want you to be a part of it. So make sure you color this picture, take it to your favourite Safeway Store and you could win tickets to see the lovable Ewoks.

OFFICIAL RULES

1. Color the Ice Capades scene.
2. Complete the information on the entry form.
3. Entries will be judged on coloring neatness and originality.
4. Decision of judges is final.
5. Contest is open to children 12 years of age or younger. Age Divisions Judged:
A) up to 8 years of age
B) 9 years to 12 years of age.
6. Children of Safeway Employees are not eligible.
7. Deposit the completed entry in our store no later than Saturday, January 24, 1987. Entries will be judged Monday, January 26 and winners will be notified.
8. Each winning entry will receive a pair of Ice Capades tickets.
9. Entries will not be returned.

OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM

Color and drop off this entire page at your local Safeway Store

Name _____

Address _____

Postal Code _____ Phone _____

Store Location _____

Ages 8 years and under ☐

Ages 9 to 12 years ☐



SAFEWAY

© COPYRIGHT 1985, SAFEWAY STORES INCORPORATED

Fleming, Ian

Casino Royale; London, Pan Books Ltd. (#X232), (12th
Ptg., 1963) 189p.

Given the task of draining the cash from a defaulting Smersh agent, James Bond is assisted by an American agent to win in a casino. He falls in love with a double agent, but extricates himself before facing ruin. The gambling scenes are probably the best in the book; the alleged kidnapping of the beautiful double agent is routine.

(19th Ptg., 1964) variant cover.

All who made visits were inspired by the courage and patience of those who are not able to be out and about.

During 1983, we removed 11 names from our Roll because of Death, and added 16 to our Membership Roll. There were 11 Baptisms.

The Committee expresses appreciation to all visitors, to Dora Bonner in the Church Office for her friendly helpfulness always and to Dr. Howlett for his many calls to those in need of pastoral care. Although the Visting and Pastoral Care Committee organizes certain activities, it is the Members of the Congregation-at-large who individually visit the bereaved, sick and shut-in and let them know that we care.

Doris Smith,

Chairperson.

FELLOWSHIP AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE:

The Fellowship and Communications Committee included Donna Fillingham, Laureen Bulmar, Dora Bonner and Margaret Groff, with Shirley Nicol and Mona Baker, Social activities

This past year we have planned and produced 4 Congregational Newsletters along with the help from all Committees, and help from Mildred Hamilton and Jim Bowman working on 'Profiles', messages from our Minister, Dr. Kenneth David Howlett, and the pictures produced by our Dora Bonner help to give character to our letters, especially on our Centennial year.

Helen Norrie and her hard working Anniversary Committee did such an excellent job on the Centennial Anniversary it helped to make our Newsletters of particular interest, and helped to co-ordinate programs and social activities that involved all Members and friends in the on going concerns of church programs and fellowship.

Margaret Groff,

Chairperson.

WORSHIP COMMITTEE:

The Worship Committee of Crescent Fort Rouge United Church met eight times during the past year: seven meetings were held in the Church building and the eighth at the home of Susan Cowtan, Chairperson.

The Sacrament of Holy Communion was celebrated seven times in the Sanctuary: January 9th; March 16th involving a special Wednesday evening Lenten Service for five area churches; March 27th - Palm Sunday; early Easter Sunday morning - April 3rd; May 29th; October 2nd - World Wide Communion Sunday; November 20th. An unique Communion, called the Agape Table, took place following the Banquet at the Fort Garry Hotel on Saturday, November 12th.

Following the 9:00 a.m. Communion Easter Sunday, a Congregational breakfast was held organized by Members of this Committee. The regular service of worship took place at 11:00 a.m.

The Shriner's Church Parade was held on April 10th and the Potentate, Mr. Elmer Partaker, assisted with the service as did the Chaplain. The Chanters occupied the choir loft. The Congregation was invited to the Temple on Wellington Crescent for lunch following the service.

Access Sunday was April 24th and we were privileged to have Kathy Horne speak to us. Kathy is a member of St. Luke's Anglican Church and a handicapped person. Her message was moving and well thought-out.

Chitty Chitty Bang Bang The Magical Car; Illustrated by John Burningham; London, Pan Books, Ltd., 1968; (1964, 1965, Glidrose ~~Publications~~ Productions Ltd.) (#02154) 123p.
(See Burke, John for novelized version)

This is a children's book, originally published in two parts as three adventures in episodic form. The first part concerns an inventor, his wife, and two children; he sells to a candy manufacturer for a fortune the formula for a candy ball with various flavors which also serves as a whistle, and with the money renews a unique car with GEN II license plates which proves as magical as its plates indicate, and can fly. His children are abducted by gangsters who hope to get the car and whose stores of stolen property are blown up by the inventor; they go to France in the third story.

I read this book mainly to find out how drastic the movie or musical version alterations were, so refer to my notes on the Burke book.

Fleming, Ian

Diamonds Are Forever; London, Pan Books Ltd (#X235),
(13th Ptg., 1963) 192p.

Assigned to go to American scenes to investigate the smuggling of diamonds, Bond fights a gang determined to get a jockey to lose a race. Smuggling the diamonds successfully in golf balls, and with the aid of the American secret agent who had assisted him in Casino Royale, Bond thwarts the two brothers who are at the ends of the pipeline for smuggling, but loses out to another man Tiffany Case who had helped him solve the case.

REPORT FROM THE MINISTER

From the minister's perspective, 1983 proved to be a momentous year at Crescent Fort Rouge United Church.

The first major-life changing experience came early in the year with the February venture to the Holy Land. Following a letter of permission from the Board, Helen and I visited the places where Jesus had lived. We were privileged to share this experience with a number of persons from the congregation. This proved to be one of the highlights of our lifetime.

As the year 1983 drew towards its close, the Centennial celebration of the congregation was another very special and unrepeatable event that we were blessed to share with Crescent Fort Rouge. Much of the year revolved around anticipation and preparation of this event and this historic milestone was a significant event to be part of. I congratulate the dedicated people of this congregation who actualized the celebration with hard work, good taste, and Christian commitment.

Related to the Centennial was the facelift given to the premises. Over \$20,000 of capital expense in plastering, painting, cleaning and repairing the stained glass windows, and the installation of a new sound system that greatly facilitates the flow of worship has greatly changed the atmosphere of the Sanctuary and meeting rooms. This kind of change can be appreciated for years to come.

During 1983 the National Office initiated a Ventures in Mission program to catch up on the past few years of limited Outreach by our church as the lack of funding had curtailed our Mission programs. Our level of participation has resulted in our church being pointed to as one of the churches in Manitoba that is leading by example. On the local front, our envelope givings for local concern showed an increase of over 22%. This increase is so much above the inflation rate that it must reflect an overall attitude of thanksgiving to God and a flow of worthship. The members of the congregation continue to demonstrate caring and mutual support for one another and for the church.

During the past year, the Church Board and the Committees, with one exception, functioned very effectively, demonstrating the reality of a congregation blessed with many gifted leaders. I extend my congratulations to the Executive of the Board, the conscientious committee members and effective committee chairpersons who functioned well in a very demanding year in the life of the Crescent Fort Rouge congregation.

With this overview, it is apparent that as Helen and I terminate our ministry at the end of June, we are saying good-bye to a congregation with a good attitude towards its future and one that is gifted with many competent people to help shape its mission. As you work and worship with a new clergy person in the second half of 1984, I am confident that God will again grant you the person you most need. It is very difficult to say good-bye. As I do so, my good-bye includes a thank you for the kindnesses you have extended to us.

Continue to take CARE!

GRACE TO ALL.

K. D. Howlett,
Minister.

Fleming, Ian

Live and Let Die; London, Pan Books Ltd (#X233); (1954, Jonathan Cape Ltd.), (1957, Pan; 15th ptg., 1964) 247p.

Primarily a secret agent adventure story, this novel qualifies also as fantasy. The girl involved, Solitaire, is telepathic and able to inform her employer, a giant negro master criminal, whether everyone is telling him truth or lies. He and Bond fall in love and share adventures trying to escape the negro's menace.

The action takes place in U. S. A. from Washington to Florida, where the negro is smuggling the Pirate Morgan's gold into the U. S. in poisonous fish tanks from the island which Bond invades in his efforts to stop the smuggling and aid the American authorities. Bond's American Agent friend is crippled by the negro, and Bond himself is injured often and cruelly.

I consider this an average Bond adventure.

Fleming, Ian

Moonraker; London, Pan Books Ltd (#X234), (11th Ptg.,
1963) 190p.
(14th Ptg., 1963) variant cover

Assigned to Scotland Yard to assist in finding out why a millionaire war hero is cheating at cards, Bond learns that he is a mysterious figure, allegedly the victim of amnesia, who has become maniacal in his reach for domination and adulation. Donating an intercontinental ballistic missile to the British nation, Bond, with the help of a girl hired by the millionaire to plot the trajectory, learns it is intended to have the missile land on London, and with her help thwarts the plot and causes it to land in the North Sea.

This could be termed science fiction, as it has enough information about such missiles to qualify.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES - 1983:

MINISTRY AND PERSONNEL COMMITTEE:

The year 1983 has been one of serious responsibility and grave concern for the Ministry and Personnel Committee. Many meetings and interviews were held throughout the year and the Members strove to fulfill their duties in a sincere and conscientious manner. We met with Representatives from Presbytery Committees several times and made every effort to utilize the guidance they offered.

Two Committee Members and two Staff Members attended a Workshop at Young Church on November 1, where the exchange of information concerning various ways in which Committees are working was enlightening to us and will help in our future responsibilities.

R. Brandon Little,

Chairman.

THE TRUSTEES - CRESCENT FORT ROUGE UNITED CHURCH:

According to the Manual of the United Church of Canada, all land, premises, real and personal property used by a local Church or Pastoral Charge shall be held and administered by the Trustees.

The Trustees are elected by the Congregation and shall consist of not less than three and not more than fifteen Members.

The Trustees are not only responsible to the Congregation but also to Presbytery for any disposal of Church Property. Any disposal may only be done with the written consent of Presbytery.

The Trustees of Crescent Fort Rouge this year re-invested Certificates which became due during the year. Details are shown in the Statement of Investment of the Endowment Fund shown elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Kemp Keeble, Chairman

R. Brandon Little, Secretary

VISITING AND PASTORAL CARE COMMITTEE:

Members of this Committee include Dr. David Conly, Jim Bowman, Jim Gordon, Marvin Wilcox, Helen Dyker, Ains and Doris Smith. We regretted that Helen Paine found it necessary to resign. Eva Weir is an associate Member of this Committee, sending out cards and letters to our Members on various occasions.

Retiring Chairperson, Fern Thexton, called the first meeting and greatly assisted the Committee in organizing the Easter flower remembrances. Forty-two calls were made.

During the summer Dr. Howlett kept in close touch with our hospitalized Members.

In co-operation with Anne Crossin, flower chairperson of the Worship Committee, memorial flowers were taken to hospitalized Members. After the Anniversary celebrations, the roses which graced the Sanctuary were shared with shut-in Members.

Once again, many shared their Yuletide baking specialties and forty boxes were made up and delivered the week before Christmas.

Two special birthdays were marked in our Congregation, Mrs. Anne Hurlburt and Mrs. A. J. Brown both reached 100 years in our Centennial Year.

Fleming, Karl, and Fleming, Anne Taylor

The First Time; New York, Berkley Publishing Corporation
(#T3152), (1975, Authors) 288p.

Interviews with celebrities concerning their first and lifetime sexual experiences, these accounts give a representative and short biographical overview of practices as opposed to theory on the subject.

My impression is that the conflict between law regulation social acceptance and instinctive activity is so great that no two people react similarly in given circumstances. Varieties of upbringing and environment exert pressures demonstrated by these accounts.

Of particular interest to me were the following, because I have read their work or have become interested in their beliefs and lives: Al Capp, Bernard Cornfeld, Joseph Cotten, Bob Guccione, Clifford Irving, Erica Jong, Jack Lemmon, Liberace, Loretta Lynn, Victoria Principal, Debbie Reynolds, Artie Shaw, Rudy Vallee, Irving Wallace, Mae West.

I'm inclined to accept the accounts as authentic expressions of actual experience.

Maya Angelou, apparently a negress, is married to Paul de Feu, Germaine's (Greer) ex-husband, who wrote the book Here's to the Long Legged Women.

I N M E M O R I A M

- * George Henry Hambley
 - * Malcolm Ewart Kahler
Agnes Tucker
 - * Frank Jeffrey
 - * Albert Clifford Abbott
 - * Carrie Ida Lillian White
 - * Ellen Rebecca Dunbar
 - * Jessica Laird
Joseph Dickson Forsythe
 - * Marian Tones
 - * Helen Reid
 - * Clara Irene Hanna
-

* *Member of Crescent Fort Rouge Congregation*

Leming, Keith

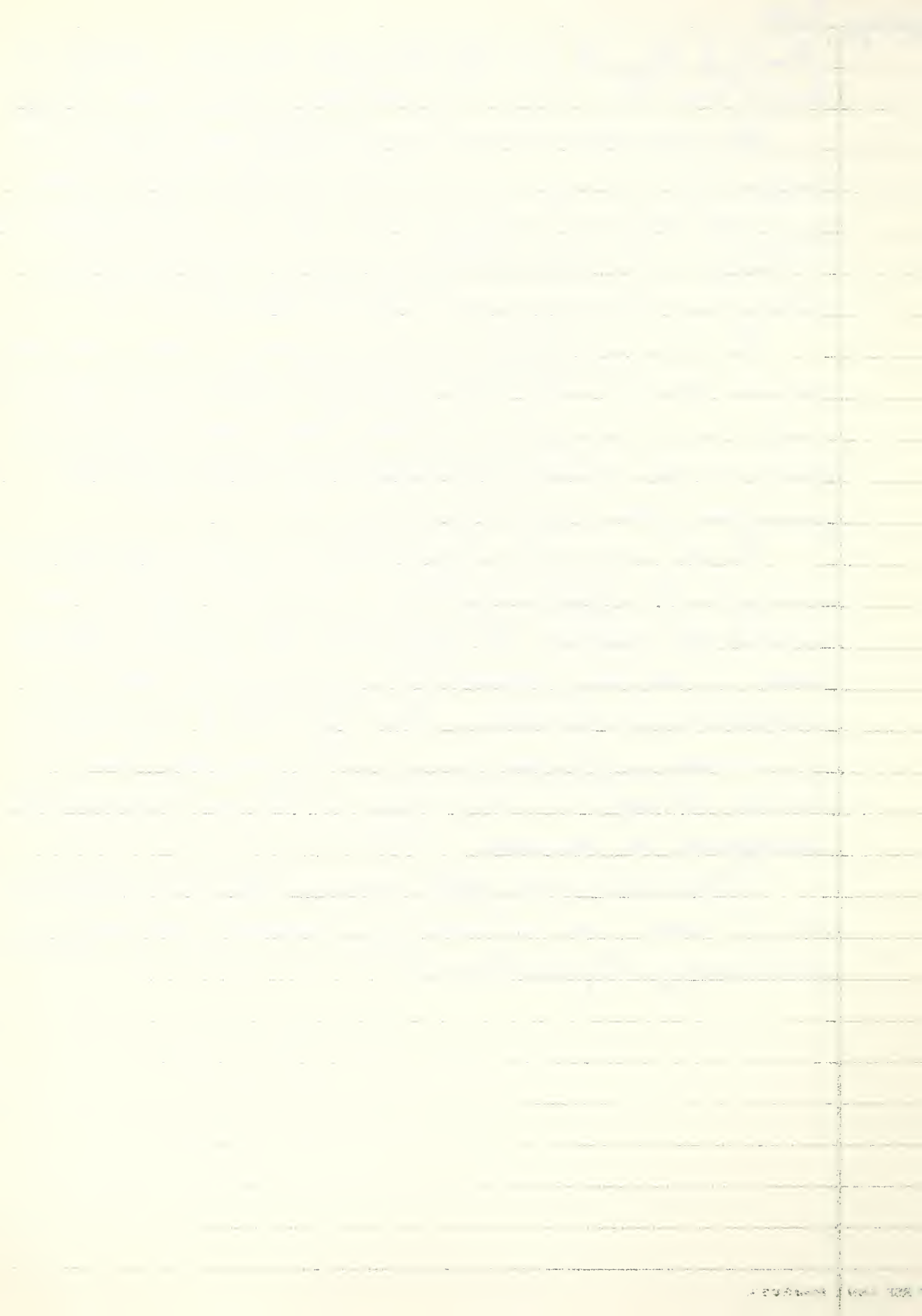
"Can Such Things Be?" or The Heird of the Bursfords: A Study in Occult Hill-Power; London, George Routledge and Sons, 1890; 250 pp

This is a wild and weird novel describing the genesis and development of a curse pronounced two hundred years prior to the opening of the story, and ending generations later in complete fulfilment. A beautiful woman kills her lover and places her curse on her husband and his family until it becomes extinct.

The working out of the curse and prophecy involve a haunted mansion, dreams and visions, ghostly visitations and influences, madness and insanity, communication between the living and the dead, and a fair amount of philosophical speculation upon the possibilities of these various phenomena.

The story is as weird and fascinating as can be imagined, and soundly based on psychical phenomena, but the style is not suited to the material. The style leaves the impression that the author is narrating without himself feeling more than an intellectual interest as historian. There appears to be no question of his acceptance of the phenomena and the possibility of what he narrates, but rather as an observer than one who can make the reader identify with the characters.

A descendant of the gothic romance, this carries the earlier elements to the more recent developments studied in the early years of the Society for Psychical Research.

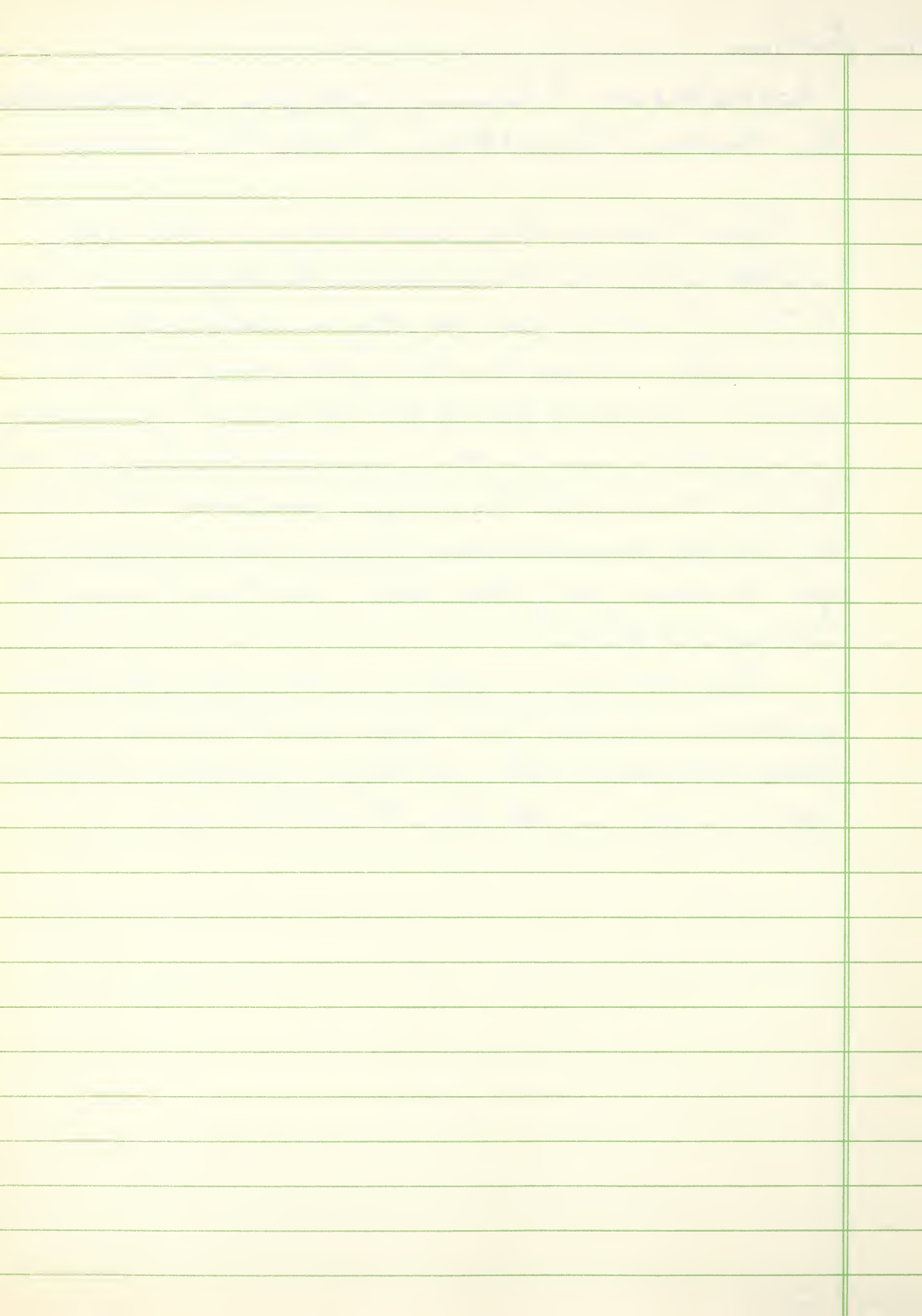


etcher, Lawrence

"Into the Unknown: A Romance of South Africa" 2nd Edition; London, Paris & Melbourne, Cassell & Company, Limited, 1892. 215 pp

Alfred Leigh and Dick Grenville discover a hidden valley inhabited by Mormons who are ruled by the Holy Three. To overcome the Mormons and their cruel rule, they are assisted by Miss Winfield and her father who have been held captive, and by two Zulu warriors. Grenville is loved by the "Rose of Sharon" whose hereditary rulership of the Mormons has been usurped by the Holy Three; his cousin Alf loves Dora Winfield. Rose sacrifices herself to save Dick, but Alf and Dora are married, and return to England with a large fortune in gold. The book is full of heroic battles, with Grenville slaying the Mormons in droves.

This book is of no importance in the fantasy field, but is printed on an excellent grade of paper and well-bound in smooth black cloth, bevelled edges, and very fine gold lettering. The book's appearance promises better than the content conveys.



Flournoy, Th.(eodore)

From India to the Planet Mars: A Study of a Case of Somnambulism with Glossalia; Translated by Daniel B. Vermilye; New York and London, Haper & Brothers, 1900 447p.

Although the title suggests science fiction, this study of a spiritualist medium is far more interesting than most interplanetary novels, and conveys clearly the difference between religious belief in spiritual communication, versus scientific interpretation of the phenomena. The medium, Helene Smith held firmly to her religious belief, while the author demonstrates the scientific explanation.

(I note that I misspelled glosolalia in the title above.)

This classic of psychical research was summarized in so many books I have read that I assumed I knew enough of it to make actual reading unnecessary. How mistaken I was !

Helene was convinced that in previous lives she was Marie Antoinette loved by her spirit control Leopold, a reincarnation of Cagliostro, an East Indian princess, and a Martian. To support the last belief, her subconscious manufactured a complete Martian language, which Flournoy proves was a modification of French. The normal consciousness of Helene was capable of handling a responsible commercial job, and throughout her career she was healthy and felt that her mediumistic faculties were beneficial both to others and to herself.

Both author and translator are to be complimented on the very capable presentation of this complicated case.. My own interest in anything relating to Cagliostro gave the book special interest for me, but I still consider this book one of the most fascinating I have ever read.

Flournoy wrote a sequel to this book, but I doubt it was ever translated. However, Myers in Volume 2 of Human Personality... devoted pages 131-44 to reviewing the book, and referred often to it in his classical work. Almost any good book on psychic phenomena will mention this case.

Like all sensible authorities, Flournoy does not discredit the possibility of communication with spirits. He simply shows that alternative explanations of the phenomena must be considered. He agrees that our knowledge of the human mind is scanty and must be extended.

Chester D. Cuthbert
August 28, 1999



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Series "A"

A Course in Personal Magnetism, Self Control and the Development of Will-Power; New York, Sydney Flower (1901, The Psychic Research Company; Illustrated 48p.

Zoism: A Course of Instruction in the Philosophy of the Higher Mental Science for the Attainment of Health, Happiness and Spiritual Peace; New York, Sydney Flower, (1900 and 1901) (The Psychic Research Company); Illustrated 44p.

This book seems to me to be an early expression of the New Thought philosophy which followed breaking away from Christian Science. The first short book is intended to teach Personal Magnetism; the second to hold the self as completely independent as possible through breathing exercises and mental concentration on ideal thought and health.

Although I deplore the dogmatic tone of these teachings, I am fundamentally in agreement with their substance. Ralph Waldo Trine's In Tune with the Infinite was the first book of the New Thought I ever read, but I collected others without deciding to adopt the teachings as a system, but admiring Horatio Dresser's books which followed.

There is too much emphasis in trying to become like a god in these two treatises, but the overall message is right.

Chester D. Cuthbert
February 8, 2001

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France, Anatole

The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard; A Translation by Lafcadio Hearn; London, John Lane The Bodley Head Limited 310p.

Part One of this novel is the story of Bonnard's search for a rare manuscript of the Golden Legend containing the life of a saint. Having befriended a bookseller and his wife, the wife, who after the death of her husband has married a wealthy nobleman, returns in a replica of the fuel log he presented, the manuscript which had cost a fortune at auction, Bonnard being humbled at realization that he had thought the woman an ungrateful and foolish one.

The "Crime" of Bonnard was the abduction of the daughter of an early unconsummated love of his from the oppressive and greedy head-mistress of her boarding-school and the guardianship of an absconding notary. The head-mistress had attempted to inveigle Bonnard into marrying her when she learned that he was a Member of the Institute and financially independent, and had refused him visiting privileges to the girl in spite at her failure.

The two parts of the story are almost independent of each other, the first useful to the second in establishing Bonnard as a scholar and book-lover, kindly but unworldly. The second part emphasized Bonnard's altruistic love for the daughter of his early admired woman, and his struggle to preserve the relationship against the machinations of the head-mistress and the notary.

Contrary to the irony and cynicism of The Revolt of the ~~Angels~~ Angels, this is a humane novel in the mood of some of Balzac. It is the story of simple and good people winning in the battle against evil, and a support of the axiom that charitable deeds will receive their due reward.

This is a pleasant novel to read, and the character studies embodied in it are probably its main claim to classic status.

France, Anatole

The Queen Pedagogue; Translated by A. V. Stritzko; Introduction by James Branch Cabell; New York, Boni and Liveright, Inc. (1923, Publishers) 253p.

The Romance of the Queen Pedagogue; Illustrations by Alexander King; Garden City, New York, Halcyon House 214p.

Because of Cabell's introduction, and because I do not care for King's illustrations, the Modern Library edition is my choice of these for my library, though the text appears to be the same in both editions.

Jacques is the son of a cook-house proprietor and helps with deliveries and other chores, but is coached by a friar Ange of the Capuchins, a sensual weakling who is replaced as tutor by a priest named Coignard, a learned but unsuccessful and impractical man who shows desire mainly for a fine library. This is offered to Coignard and Jacques by d'Asterac, an occultist who attributes most happenings to the influence of salamanders and other occult entities. d'Asterac's talks on these creatures are interesting, and in a cottage on his property lives a Jew reputed to be 130 years old, but actually about sixty, and his niece a beautiful and sensual girl who attaches no particular value to her charms and is quite willing to trade them for worldly property and gifts. Both Jacques and a cavalier d'Anquetil enjoy her favors, but her uncle who is jealous, believes they have been given to the tutor Coignard, and fatally wounds the priest with a knife while the priest, Jacques and Coignard are fleeing from the d'Asterac estate.

Subsidiary characters include Jacques' father and his mother, two prostitutes who introduce Jacques to the joys of women, and Blaizot, an old bookseller who allows Jacques to carry on his business in return for an annual pension, at which time the story closes.

As a portrait of village life in France this is good and a bit Babbalanian narrative, and although incidentally dealing with occultism in the sense of superstition, is not a fantasy novel. It is an associational item for such a collection, however, and an interesting story.

Franchel, Emile

Hypnotism: 254 Questions and Answers on Practical Hypnotism and Auto-Suggestion, Plus Glossary; Hollywood, California, Franchel Corporation (1957, publishers) 111p.

From a literary point of view this book leaves much to be desired, but there were several bits of information new to me so this book should be retained for reference. In regression he states that no information about future events is expressed by regressed patients; this confirms both the permanence of memory and its static universal existence.

Born in England, the author studied in the United States and produced with Edward Cochran a TV program ADVENTURES IN HYPNOTISM which ran for over a year. His opinions are worthwhile.

Chester d. Cuthbert
May 2, 2001

Frank, Gerold

The Boston Strangler; The New American Library of Canada Limited (Signet Book #Q3640); (1966, 1967, afterword and index by author; 3rd ptg, October, 1968) 408p.

CAUTION: This is probably the most gruesome and horrifying book I can recall having read. It also surprised me. I had it sorted with my true crime books, and might never have read it if books about Peter Hurkos had not mentioned his having been consulted by police during their efforts to find the killer.

Actually, the killer who confessed DeSalvo, seems from this book's detailed summary of his evidence to have been the killer, but Hurkos never changed his belief that "Thomas P. O'Brien" was the real killer. Yet Paul M. Gordon had psychically identified "Arnold Wallace" as the killer.

If both Gordon and Hurkos were wrong about the killer's identity, this book is certainly one of the most important studies available to researchers in parapsychology. Why were they mistaken? I'm uncertain about Gordon's psychic abilities, but Hurkos was unquestionably psychic and his abilities were demonstrated so often, and his work on this case was so positive in finding O'Brien that it is imperative to investigate and understand what factors influenced Hurkos.

Quite apart from the apparent failure of the psychics, this book portrays the city of Boston as populated by people in panic while the Strangler was at large. The details of the police investigation provide material for years of study, and the facts of the lives of deviant sexual offenders are almost unbelievable.

The hardcover edition of this book probably does not contain the afterword and index supplied by this paperback, so this is the best edition for reference.

Volume 4 of the 24-volume set entitled OUT OF THIS WORLD contains articles summarizing the lives of Hurkos and Croiset, the two most famous Dutch psychics, both of whom have been accredited with countless successes. No one can avoid making mistakes, but these men like other psychics have no control over their visions, and their failures cannot be blamed on them. They are, in my considered opinion, among the most important genuine psychics. DeSalvo was murdered on November 26, 1973 while imprisoned; and O'Brien became a voluntary patient in a mental hospital, so no one was ever convicted as the Boston Strangler.

Chester D. Cuthbert
September 7, 1996

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Franke, Herbert W.

The Orchid Cage; New York, Daw Books, Inc. (1973),
(UQ1082), (Daw), (Translated by Christine Priest) 174p.

This is the story of the exploration of a new planet by two parties of earth people, who find a mechanized city all prepared to fend off invaders and protect itself. The explorers play at their task; the early parts of the story, detailing three attempts to reach the city's center and to identify any remaining intelligent life-form, are told on a puerile level in keeping with the actions of the characters; and not until the cube machines hold them on trial, trying to justly appraise their attitudes and actions, is there any mature consideration given of the exploration program.

If this is a serious attempt to forecast the possible end development of a space exploration program, it says doom for mankind. The childish behavior of the explorers is an affront to the intelligence of the reader; the machines have wisdom and intelligence, yet the incidents accompanying the exploration, even though many are illusions created by the machines' defences, indicate that the machines did not adequately fend off vandalism.

Despite its attempt to portray mechanical wonders of a technological civilization in scientific terms, this novel is one of the poorest I have read. I can find in it nothing of the sense of wonder which should permeate any story of things to come; the characters seem merely vandals wandering like children through a deserted garden, eating carelessly anything that attracts their attention and destroying what their petulence dislikes.

Probably the translator should be congratulated on having made the book easily readable, but I doubt that it is worth reading.

Franklin, Benjamin

The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, with Sayings of Poor Richard, Hoaxes, Bagatelles, Essays, and Letters. Selected and arranged by Carl Van Doren; New York, Pocket Books Inc. (#23), (Fifth Printing, September, 1941, (1940, Publishers) 384p.

The Autobiography is included in my omnibus volume entitled Five Sinners and a Saint, but this paperback should be kept for reference because of the additional material it contains. I've had this book for over thirty years, and should have read it long ago. It is probable that Horatio Alger patterned his books on lives like that of Franklin, who started life as a boy of all jobs, became an apprenticed printer, and by application and industry self-educated in several languages, a successful businessman, statesman and family man.

The wise sayings in Poor Richard's Almanac are samples of the lessons to be learned from the Autobiography and the other writings of this practical thinker. Not a prude, and admitting his youthful indiscretions with "low women", Franklin enjoyed life, yielded to temptations of the table and the world, but recognized the superiority of other cultures to that of the New World, which he yet esteemed above the titles and privileges of the rulers of England. His description of the customs of the Indians is sufficient to make one ashamed of the white man's.

His "Advice to a Young Man", though often mentioned simply as a suggestion to seek out older women, I do not remember to have seen quoted in full elsewhere. Yet it is short, taking up only pages 226-228 in this volume. Though possibly considered immoral and cynical, it is practical and in keeping with his philosophy of dealing with the world as he found it. Franklin always endeavored to place others at ease; knowing his own value, he could afford to yield the spotlight to those who needed it to bolster their own self-confidence. Polite and unassuming, he was able to impress others without a trace of blustering.

His simple description of his scientific discoveries and his feeling that these should benefit mankind without being patented merely prove his ability to survive independently of their value in any commercial sense. He was a true citizen of the world.

A superior human being, his philosophy of "live and let live" did not prevent his condemning actions of which he disapproved. He could detect deceit and cunning, and was not without the latter faculty himself.

A wise and good book, to be kept for reference.

Franklin, Edgar

Mr. Hawkins' Humorous Adventures; Illustrated; New York,
Dodge Publishing Company, (1904, Publishers) 323p.

Originally published in ARGOSY between May, 1903 and July, 1904, this book reprints 12 of the thirteen stories from the magazine, omitting only "The Hawkins Loco-Horse", April, 1904. Was the book publisher superstitious about the number 13?

Each of the adventures is told by a neighbor of Hawkins who invariably gets involved in the troubles which result from the operation of the ingenious inventions. These follow a pattern so that the only originality in the stories concerns the inventions themselves and the consequences of their existence.

I wonder if these stories inspired the "Tom Swift" books, and perhaps similar stories.

The inventions are interestingly detailed, and although the humor is quiet rather than hilarious, the reading is quickly done and pleasant. The final adventure was intended to end the series but I note from a listing provided by Kevin Cook that it was revived in 1907 and carried through until 1915.

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Franklin, Joe

Classics of the Silent Screen: A Pictorial Treasury;
New York, Bramhall House (1959, author); Q&A; Casts 255p.

This is a very good survey of the best pictures and the movie stars of the silent picture days, by an author who has conducted a "Memory Lane" program on a New York WABC-TV station and is an enthusiast of the old-time entertainment.

The following pages relate to pictures or stars fondly remembered by me: 28, 34, 44, 45, 48, 54, 66, 68, 70, 82, 85, 88, 102, 104, 114, 126, 129, 131, 133, 141, 144, 148, 160, 167, 203, 205, 206, 212, 220, 221, 222, 232, 235, 242. Other items are not specifically remembered, but I do recall having seen pictures by the stars mentioned.

This is a good reference volume, and the illustrations are clear and well chosen, particularly of the stars.

At maraming makakasamang nakatira sa lawa na hindi ninyo kayang isipin an lahat."

"Ang lawa ay napakalaki at napakalinaw. Ang lawa ang para sa mga isda!" May isang kutong-tubig na napadako sa kanilang ulunan subalit walang kumilos. Matapos ay nagtanong ang isang abuhang isda: "Paano kami makakarating sa lawa?"

Itinuro ng malaking isda ang isang maitim na ugat na malapit sa ilog. "Simple lamang, tumalon ka mula sa ugat tungo sa ilog at magtiwala ka na ang agos ng ilog ang magdadala sa iyo sa lawa," wika ng isda.

Sa wakas ay may isang seguristang isda na nagsalita: "Magandang pag-usapa ang tungkol sa lawa, ngunit kung tatanungin mo ako, kailangan nating harapin ang katotohanan. At ano ang katotohanan? Maliwanag na ito ay an paglangoy na paikot ang paghuli ng kutong-tubig." Dumilim ang mukha ng isda. "Walang kawawaang usapan iyang tungkol sa lawa. Siyempre, naaawa ako sa iyo. Nananaginip ka ng mga bagay na ito dahil sa mga natanggap na dagok habang ikaw ay kabahagi ng antas ng mga manggagawa at hindi magka-totoo ng ang buhay ay iyong maging layunin. Subalit mahirap talaga ang buhay. Kinakailangang maging tunay na isda upang maharap ang katotohanan

Ngumiti ang malaki at nangingislap na isda. "Ngunit hindi ninyo ako nauu nawaan. Nakarating na ako doon. Nakita ko na ang lawa. Napakalaking ganda doon...." Hindi pa nakakatapos ng pagsasalita ang isda ay lumayo n ang kausap na isda.

Sumunod na lumapit ay isang nininerbiyos na isda. Takot siya at paulat n nangusap: "Ang pakaintindi ko ay dapat tumalon sa ilog na iyon?" Sinagot siya ng makislap na isda: "Oo, kung nais mong tumungo sa lawa, ang daan a sa pamamagitan ng ilog, ang pangunahing agos ng buhay." Lumapit sa kaniy ang makislap na isda dahil mahirap maintindihan ang isang nagsasalitang paulat sa ilalim ng tubig.

"Tuminis ang tinig ng takot na isda, at paulat pa ring nagsalita: "Ngunit nakikita mo ba ang ilog na iyon? Ako'y maliit na isda lamang! Ang ilog na iyan ay may mga problema na sadyang malaki para sa isang pangkaraniwan isda na katulad ko. Isa pa, sa palagay ko ang sapa hindi dapat humalo sa mga gawain ng ilog! Napakalawak at napakalalim ng ilog! Ang isang malii na isdang tulad ko ay madaling maanod ng ganilyang kalakas na agos. Kapag tumalon ako sa sapang ito, maaaring mawalan ako ng kontrol. Naku, hindi k makekeyang gawin iyan!"

Binulungan siya ng makislap na isda. "Magtiwala ka sa akin, magtiwala ka na dadalhin ka ng ilog sa isang maginhawang dako...." Bako pa man lamang matapos ang kaniyang sasabihin ay lumangoy nang papalayo ang maliit at nahihintakutang isda.

Katapus-tapusan, may lumangoy na isang isda na mukhang mabait at may pinag-aralan. Siya ang pinakamatagal na sa sapang ito sa lahat ng mga isdang naroroon. Siya ang parang pastor ng ibang mga isda. Mahinahong dumako siya sa kalagitnaan at inayos ang kaniyang salamin sa mata, tumayo sa likuran ng isang kabibi, at ngumiti sa lahat. Wika niya:

Knowledge Park; Toronto, McClelland and Stewart Limited
(1972, Franklin) 191p.

In the year 2000, at 70 years of age, Harris MacNeil is about to retire from his job as writer, consultant and member of the International Council of Knowledge Park. This book is the summary, from his point of view, of the founding and development of this World Library to its eminence as the repository of World Knowledge.

The millionaire Alberta Rancher whose idea the library was, is brought into the story together with the girl who marries him, but otherwise the characters are principally MacNeil, his son and daughters and his grandchildren. His wife, eight years his junior, pursues an independent career, and MacNeil celebrates his retirement by a liason with a Burmese girl. The family has altered considerably with the percentage of career women rising, and children are taken care of in schools rather than in the home.

As a story, this novel is merely a fictionized version of an essay detailing the formation and organization of a world library in an International Zone. Although of interest mainly to scholars and librarians, it does incidentally point out some social developments which may take place during the next quarter century.

There are a few scientific advances mentioned, particularly in library science, but also in sociology; but this book is not important excepting as an example of a specialized projection of current librarians' ideals.

Fraser, William Alexander

The Eye of a God and Other Tales of East and West

Note: Publisher, date, and the following list of stories I obtained from SCIENCE FICTION COLLECTIONS INDEX by Len Collins (1970):

Doubleday 1899 NY

1. Conversion of Sweet-Grass
2. Djalma
3. The Eye of a God
4. God and the Pagan
5. His Passport
6. "King for a Day"

In a letter dated June 7, 1979, John Bell told me that he classifies #5 as an after death tale.

Frazer, Steve

The Sky Block; New York; Toronto, Rinehart & Company,
Inc. (1953) 247p.

This is primarily a secret service mystery, involving a group of army personnel and Platt Vencel, an engineer on a fishing holiday near his boyhood camping grounds, who are striving to locate a weather-wrecking machine operated by enemy agents, which has created a drought severe enough to ruin U. S. crops. Several of these machines had previously been located, but always the enemy had succeeded in blowing them up before they could be examined.

In this case, the entrance to the underground caverns had been covered by a rock slide which left the contour of a lake almost the same as it had been when Vencel was a boy, and it was only by persevering in the search that the opening was found. Secret agents, one of them even a Lieut. in the Army as the sole survivor outside the caves, appear to be everywhere, and the final defeat of the enemy is achieved only by solid, repeated efforts in the face of failure.

Fairly well written, and without any love story interest, this novel has only the factor of the weather-wrecking machine to bring it into the fantasy or science fiction field. The machine's principles are not explained, so the fantasy element is unimportant.

This novel is more slanted to the mystery field.

Frederick, J. George

Breezy; Illustrations by W. D. Stevens; Toronto, The
Musson Book Company, Limited, 1906 (1906, McClure, Phillips
& Co., 1902, The S. S. McClure Co.) 37p.

This short story is of an industrious boy full of initiative who disobeys his employers and carries out his own ideas, and although reprimanded is given a job at thrice his original salary as reward for his achievements. It is the regular success story of the writer who is known more for non-fiction concerning business than for fiction.

Freeman, Lucy

Fight Against Fears; New York, Crown Publishers Inc.;
(1951, Freeman) 2nd Ptg, July, 1951 362p.

This is the autobiography of a newspaperwoman told as an account of her five years' sessions with Dr. John C. Thurrott, whose first patient she was after he was released from the armed services. His patience and wisdom helped her to understand herself and gave her insight not only to her own mental problems (really emotional), but those of others.

Her ability at school as well as that of a reporter are proof that she did not lack intelligence, and that her emotional immaturity is shared by most people who are unhappy.

She is courageous in disclosing her murderous impulses and her inability to love because she despised herself, her failure in married life, her attachment to her father. She appears to have come to the same conclusion that I did: we are all human, and potentially we are capable of all human activities, normal and abnormal.

Montreal, Pocket Books of Canada, Ltd. (Cardinal #C-82)
February, 1953, 2nd ptg, September, 1953 335p.

Freeman, Lucy

Hope for the Troubled; New York, Pocket Books, Inc.
(Cardinal #C-147); (August, 1954); (1953, Freeman); Index;
Appendix 224p.

This is a general guide to the facilities available and the techniques practised for those whose emotional troubles threaten breakdown, and is based on the author's earlier account of her own five years' treatment plus her investigation as a reporter into mental health problems.

Jayson in 1937 said that one in twenty people had to receive treatment; Freeman says one in 16, so such illness has increased.

Freeman, Lucy; and Small, Marvin

The Story of Psychoanalysis; New York, Pocket Books,
Inc. (Giant Cardinal #GC-86), (March, 1960, Publishers),
Bibliography, Index 178p.

This is told mainly in short biographical sketches of the important pioneers of the subject, and is popular rather than technical in nature. The index is sufficient to assist using the volume as a reference.

Freeman, Lucy

What Happens in Psychoanalysis (Original Title: So you want to be psychoanalyzed!); New York/Toronto/London, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1964); (1958 Freeman) 145p.

This is a popular account of what transpires during the course of psychoanalytic treatment between the analyst and the patient; love, hate, and resolution. It is based on the author's own five years' treatment and extends her first book.

There is little additional material of an original kind in this book, but it might be helpful to people who are contemplating treatment to enable them to know what to expect.



Freeman, R. Austin

The Golden Pool: A Story of a Forgotten Mine; Toronto,
The Copp, Clark Co., Limited; London, Cassell and Company,
Limited, 1905 342p.

Told in the first person by Richard Englefield, a bank clerk whose hobby is boat building, this is the story of a young man who decided to seek his fortune in Africa, found a pool guarded by fetish priests who enslaved captives seeking wealth by putting out their eyes, and finally escaped perils of the jungle and the river to find Isabel Pereira, daughter of a Portuguese trader, awaiting him.

Learning sea-lore from Captain Bithery, whose purser he was during the voyage to Africa, Richard also learned trading by managing a post while Bithery continued his voyage, languages from Pereira and the natives, and of the golden pool and its guardians from the ancient journal of Captain Barnabas Hogg. Venturing in search of the treasure, Richard met a slave-girl who assisted him to escape from native slave dealers; Aminé loved him but was murdered by rascally minstrels in whose company she and Richard travelled even though aware that the minstrels were thieves. Huge man-eating fish assisted the fetish-priests to guard the golden pool, and these, added to the dangers of slavery under the priests, constitute the main unusual elements which might perhaps qualify this novel as "lost race".

Primarily an adventure story in the less fantastic vein of H. Rider Haggard, some of the incidents of Richard's efforts to survive in the jungle are reminiscent of "Robinson Crusoe". A good story, but with few outstandingly original ideas, it is of little importance in a fantasy collection.

Freeman, Donna

The Gift Rejected; Winnipeg, Manitoba, (2002, author) 244p.

On February 20 I attended the book launch at McNally Robinson and purchased three copies of this book for \$51.20 including tax. I had not seen the author for about thirty years and as the book is said to be about half-written automatically, I thought I might send copies of the limited edition of 200 copies to Guy Lyon Playfair and the SPR.

However, on reading this novel I could not distinguish what parts were written consciously and which unconsciously. Also, I feel that the relationship between the protagonist and his girl friend who had been killed in an automobile accident, after her death, was exaggerated, and perhaps even before her death.

The principal scenes were the homes and families of the main characters, in Winnipeg and at the Winnipeg General Hospital (now the Health Sciences Center). Devon Curtis, an orderly at the hospital, falls in love with Shallon, the adopted daughter of a kind couple who trained her to be able to vanish as they could and become aware of the world of spirits. The love scenes are almost innocent of sex, which is not bodily in the spirit world but more intimate and intense of their souls.

Some of the philosophy of spiritualism is conveyed in talks and from Amran a spirit guide, and the entire novel persuades the reader to accept death as transition to a better world. A TV program involving the materialisation of Shallon culminates other incidents to enlighten the general public.

Self-published, this book is attractive and well printed, but the text could have been better edited. The author omniscient point of view is used throughout. It was written twenty years ago but no publisher could be found. The author felt the right time to publish is now, when interest in the spiritual world is high.

Chester D. Cuthbert
February 22, 2003



CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

The Best Ghost Stories; Introduction by Arthur B. Reeve;
New York, The Modern Library, no date 217p.

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Although the name of the editor is not shown on the title page, he is mentioned as the compiler by Reeve in the Introduction.

On pages 197-200, Dr. Funk's experiences, which led to the writing of his two books, are outlined. The other cases are reproductions of newspaper articles also, and are the usual vague reports.

#3, #6, #8, #9 and #10 are reprinted in Famous Ghost Stories compiled by Bennett A. Cerf in the more recent Modern Library volume.

The Book of the Rogue; Illustrated; New York, Boni & Live-
right, 1926; (1926, Publishers 399p,

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I read all of these except #12, which is an excerpt from Pere Goriot. Since I have a copy of this novel, I shall try to read the entire book.

The editor says that Barry Lyndon is based on Casanova.

I have other printings of #8.

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Anthology

"The Ghost Story Omnibus", Selected by Joseph Louis French, with a Foreword by James H. Hyslop, LL.D.; New York, Tudor Publishing Company (1943); 365 plus 292pp. (Complete reprint of "Great Ghost Stories" and "Ghosts, Grim and Gentle")

Anthology

"Ghosts, Grim and Gentle", Selected by Joseph Louis
French; New York, Dodd, Mead & Company Inc., 1926 292pp

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8. The Tractate Middoth	Montague Rhodes James	196
9. The Ghost-Ship	Richard Middleton	220
10. The Canterville Ghost	Oscar Wilde	234
11. The Middle Toe of the Right Foot	Ambrose Bierce	273
12. On the River	Guy de Maupassant	285

#4 is "Wandering Willie's Tale"

Anthology

"Great Ghost Stories", Selected by Joseph Louis French;
New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc., 1918 365pp.

Contents

	Foreword	James H. Hyslop	v
1.	The House and the Brain	Lord Edward Bulwer-Lytton	1
2.	The Roll-Call of the Reef	A. T. Quiller-Couch	38
3.	The Open Door	Mrs. Margaret Oliphant	62
4.	The Deserted House	Ernest Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann	115
5.	The Mysterious Sketch	Erckmann-Chatrian	143
6.	Green Branches	Fiona Macleod	166
7.	The Four-Fifteen Express	Amelia B. Edwards	187
8.	The Were-Wolf	H. B. Marryatt	221
9.	The Withered Arm	Thomas Hardy	246
10.	Clarimonde	Theophile Gautier	281
11.	The Stalls of Barchester Cathedral	Montague Rhodes James	324
12.	What Was It?	Fitz-James O'Brien	346

Detective Stories; Garden City, New York, Doubleday,
Page & Company, 1920 273p.

Contents

1. The Purloined Letter	Edgar Allan Poe	3
2. The Black Hand	Arthur B. Reeve	33
3. The Biter Bit	Wilkie Collins	64
4. Missing: Page Thirteen	Anna Katherine Green	108
5. A Scandal in Bohemia	A. Conan Doyle	164
6. The Rope of Fear	Mary E. and Thomas W. Hanshew	200
7. The Safety Match	Anton Chekhov	229
8. Some Scotland Yard Stories	Sir Robert Anderson	261A

None of these stories is fantasy.

In the article, Anderson claims that master criminals continue to practise as a sport, and not necessarily for financial gain, and that imprisonment is no deterrent. He gives some interesting outlines of criminal careers.

Masterpieces of Mystery: Ghost Stories; Garden City,
New York, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1920 241p.

Contents

1. The Listener	Algernon Blackwood	3*
2. Number 13	Montague Rhodes James	45*
3. Joseph: A Story	Katherine Rickford	70
4. The Horla	Guy de Maupassant	84*
5. The Beast with Five Fingers	William F. Harvey	123*
6. Sister Maddelena	Ralph Adams Cram	167*
7. Thrawn Janet	Robert Louis Stevenson	191*
8. The Yellow Cat	Wilbur Daniel Steele	207*
9. Letter to Sura	Pliny the Younger	237A

#3 and #8 are rationalized.

Masterpieces of Mystery: Mystic-Humorous Stories; Garden City, New York, and Toronto, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1921 265p.

Contents

1. May-Day Eve	Algernon Blackwood	3*
2. The Diamond Lens	Fitz-James O'Brien	38*
3. The Mummy's Foot	Theophile Gautier	77*
4. Mr. Bloke's Item	Mark Twain	96
5. A Ghost	Lafcadio Hearn	101A
7. Chan Tow the Highrob	Chester Bailey Fernald	143
6. The Man Who Went Too Far	E. F. Benson	109*
8. The Inmost Light	Arthur Machen	158*
9. The Secret of Goresthorpe Grange	A. Conan Doyle	203
10. The Man with the Pale Eyes	Guy de Maupassant	230
11. The Rival Ghosts	Brander Matthews	238*

#3, #4, #7, #9 and #11 are humorous ghost stories, except that #4 does not qualify as a ghost story, and #7 is rationalized.

Masterpieces of Mystery: Riddle Stories; Garden City,
New York, and Toronto, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1921 258p.

Contents

1. The Mysterious Card	Cleveland Moffett	3
2. The Great Valdez Sapphire	Anonymous	44
3. The Oblong Box	Edgar Allan Poe	76
4. The Birth-Mark	Nathaniel Hawthorne	94*
5. A Terribly Strange Bed	Wilkie Collins	122
6. The Torture by Hope	Villiers de l'Isle Adam	149
7. The Box with the Iron Clamps	Florence Marryat	157
8. My Fascinating Friend	William Archer	207
9. The Lost Room	Fitz-James O'Brien	232*

Only the two stories asterisked are fantasy.

"Tales of Terror" Edited by Joseph L. French. Illustrated by Harold Cue. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company (1925) 3-224 pp.

Contents

1. The Horla	Guy de Maupassant	3.
2. A Terrible Night	W. Clark Russell	42.
3. The Torture by Hope	Villiers de l'Isle Adam	66.
4. What Has It?	Pitz James O'Brien	74.
5. The Mark of the Beast	Rudyard Kipling	95.
6. The Temple of Isis	Richard Marsh	115.
7. The Pit and the Pendulum	Edgar Allan Poe	130.
8. The Vampire	Bram Stoker	154.
9. The Avengers	A. Conan Doyle	172.

Foreword: Terror was one of the primal experiences. While its area has been gradually restricted with the advance of civilization the record of an actual experience has always been eagerly seized upon by the curious — in other words the interest in this particular element of the primal curse has not declined one whit throughout the ages.

Christopher Morley declared only the other day quite frankly that the man who had never experienced terror had never fully known life.

Such considerations may be considered a sufficient apology for the presentation of this collection of tales to the reader.

Joseph Louis French

1. Editor's Note: "This unique chronicle of terrors with its Lethine culmination was, there is good reason to believe, a matter of personal experience. De Maupassant, an utterly unmoral man from the beginning, was

unfortunate in the budding promises of his career to form a connection with a beautiful woman who finally ruined him body and soul. This story is the inner record of his descent into the madhouse. (p. 3)

Source: "An Ocean Drift",

Source: "The Butte", Buntanov, 1922.

Source: "Aracula". Editor's Note: This extract is from the most

remarkable and thrilling tale embodying supernatural motives that

has appeared in modern times. Count Dracula - a monster in human

form - a true vampire - one who had "been dead many times and had

learned the secrets of the grave," as the old legends put it, leaves his

castle in far Wallachia and comes to London, where, under the name

of Count de Ville, he buys a house in Piccadilly and settles down to pursue

his fiendish career. He is not long in finding a victim in the person

of the beautiful Mrs. Harker. Her husband and a few chosen friends

under the guidance of Professor Van Helsing, a man of profound

knowledge of occult science, track him to his lair in London with

the intention to kill him. He escapes them almost miraculously

and flees back home to his castle, to which they follow him, and

finally destroy him there.

Source: "A Study in Scarlet".

Anthology

"Tales of Terror", Edited by Joseph L. French, Illustrated with many black and white drawings by Harold Cue;
Boston, Small, Maynard & Company (1925) 224pp.

Contents

1. The Horla	Guy de Maupassant	3
2. A Terrible Night	W. Clark Russell	42
3. The Torture by Hope	Villiers de l'Isle Adam	66
4. What Was It?	Fitz James O'Brien	74
5. The Mark of the Beast	Rudyard Kipling	95
6. The Temple of Isis	Richard Marsh	115
7. The Pit and the Pendulum	Edgar Allan Poe	130
8. The Vampire	Bram Stoker	154
9. The Avengers	A. Conan Doyle	172

#2 is an extract from "An Ocean Tragedy".

#6 is an extract from "The Beetle".

#8 is an extract from "Dracula".

#9 is an extract from "A Study in Scarlet".

Frewin, Anthony

100 Years of Science Fiction Illustration; Panther
#10912 (Hart-Davis, MacGibbon/Panther), (1975) 128p.

Although praised by Isaac Asimov and Brian Aldiss, and justly so for the quality of the magazine covers reproduced, this is a very limited survey of the artwork prior to World War II.

The text may be an intelligent commentary on the work exhibited, but is poorly edited, there being numerous errors in word usage, spelling, grammar, and generally.

Only the main science fiction magazines are depicted, ignoring fanzines and semi-professional magazines like Marvel Tales.

Probably the section on the early French fantasy and science fiction illustrators is the most informative for me, as I have almost all the magazines depicted in the period for 1926-1939.

This book was a gift from Brent Richard.

Freytag, Fredericka F. (M.D.)

Hypnosis and the Body Image: A projective technique and psychotherapeutic approach based upon the hallucinatory phenomena of hypnosis in which the revivification of ideosensory motor experiences take place; New York, The Julian Press, Inc., 1961 (1961, author; References 271p.

The author recommends that subjects under hypnosis should be told to merge their mental picture of themselves with that of the person affecting them most. This is supplemented by suggestions of withdrawal if the relationship is injurious.

The approach is modified psychoanalysis and involves sex to a greater extent than I have noticed in other hypnotic treatment therapies. The symbolism interpreted seems farfetched to me in many cases, and the author seldom tells how effective her treatment is.

The unconscious mind is so mysterious that I would need a lot of support from other authorities before accepting this book as a cureall. She was a student of Erickson, whose methods of hypnotizing have been criticized, but whose authority has been recognized.

Chester D. Cuthbert
September 29, 2001

Friday, Nancy

Forbidden Flowers: More Women's Sexual Fantasies; New York, Pocket Books (#82576); (June, 1975) 324p.

With commentary by the author, this is really a group of letters submitted by women who were inspired by her earlier book My Secret Garden to reveal autobiographical details of their lives and to disclose daydreams or actions in their sexual habits inspired by their desire to obtain full and enjoyable sexual experience.

In at least two cases, the author expresses doubt as to whether letters received narrate real or imagined activity; and some of the letters appear to me to exaggerate or distort the experiences narrated. However, some of the most bizarre accounts seem to ring true; and I would hesitate to reject them.

Certainly varied sexual activity seems important to the narrators; and it may be that experimentation would enhance the joy of sex.

Some repulsive actions appear to be common; but sex habits will never be standardized; the drive differs too greatly between individuals, and the expression of instinct must vary with the person involved. Certainly the solitary person is entitled to enjoy the sensations of his body as much as the socially active; and if this leads to apparently aberrant behavior, it is not to be condemned.

Friday, Nancy

My Mother/My Self; New York, Dell Publishing Co., Inc.
(#15663), (October, 1978), (1977, Friday); Bibliography 475p

This inordinately long study of the Mother/Daughter relationship can be summed up as the daughter's search for identity as she strives to release herself from the influences consciously and subconsciously received from her mother. The conclusion reached by the author is that the daughter repeats her mother's personality unless she asserts herself as an individual responsible only to herself, especially in sexual contexts.

Although the publishers call it "The Most Important Book You'll Ever Read", it seems to me to be a confused personal and introspective attempt at self-justification, bolstered by quotations from books which support the author's conclusions. Her idea that men are sexually free, and that women ought to emulate them, is merely an argument for license; she does not appear to be aware that there is no freedom without control of the sexual impulse, and although she loves and praises her husband Bill Manville, and appears to have been faithful to him after marriage, she does not appear to advocate monogamy or sexual conservation.

I found this book rather a chore to read; it has insights which are interesting, and is autobiographically frank, but I cannot see that it provides a pattern for attaining maturity.

Friedman, Alan

Hermaphroditey: The Autobiography of a Poet; New York,
Alfred A. Knopf, 1972 426p.

This long novel, written with erudition and humor, purports to summarize the history of the human race by concentrating on the phenomenon of the hermaphrodite in the person of Millie/Willie Niemann. In her preponderantly female consciousness, she goes through the stages of adolescence, father/motherhood through self-impregnation, sex exploration beginning with an incestuous relationship with her older brother, and continuing with being mistress of an archaeologist, a revolutionary Sardinian shepherd, a millionaire artist-sculptor, and the revolutionary army, and having male liaisons with her brother's mistress.

The jacket blurb summarizes fairly well the career and adventures of Niemann; there are no reticences concerning any type of sexual relationship because these are merely a part of the final discovery that the human race is merely a single burgeoning strand of life which stretches through all time and space, and that consequently all contacts, sexual or otherwise, are merely contacts with the self.

The history of recent Sardinian revolutionary activities and of archaeological research there are given in detail more than is required by the theme of the novel, and many other aspects of Niemann's life are similarly out of proportion. I am inclined to think that the author's personal enthusiasms have contributed to the length of this novel, but it has many passages worth retaining for consideration.

Niemann manufactures, and builds a fortune, on the basis of an aphrodisiac cigarette which she claims contributed to the growing awareness of the importance of sexual explicitness in promoting mental health and human unity. Instances in her relationships with many of the characters in the novel argue against the taboos, legal and social, which have governed our sexual instincts; and some of these seem purposely designed to outrage conventional ideas.

This is, possibly, an important novel. It has sufficient fantasy elements to qualify for a fantasy collection, but is primarily a mainstream summary of current trends of thought relating to the nature and history of mankind.

Friel, Arthur O.

Cat O'Mountain; New York, A. L. Burt Company (1923);
(The Penn Publishing Company) 333p.

Douglas Hampton, a reporter who has been fired, goes to northern New York where he finds in The Traps, or ragged mountains, a red-haired girl brought up by a murderer and his half-Indian wife. The girl distrusts him at first as a "detective", but learns to love him. He thinks that she is in love with a lad who has just escaped prison where he had spent three years for arson, having been framed by "Snake" Sanders. Instead she is like a sister to the lad.

Determined to stay rather than be driven away by the unfriendly hillmen, Douglas lives in a "haunted" house. He learns that the "Ha'nt" is a rattle-snake whose rattle has been removed by "Snake" Sanders, and an old rat which came down the stairs at night and was finally caught by the snake. The atmosphere of the "haunting" is very well portrayed in chapters VIII and IX.

Two "lawmen" come to recapture the escapee; Douglas outwits them for awhile, then joins forces when he learns that the boy is innocent. "Snake" kills people and is a thoroughly despicable villain, but is finally caught and killed by the boy he had framed.

The other characters and incidents are interwoven to assist making this a better-than-average adventure story, and the "local color" is well done.

Friel, Arthur O.

Forgotten Island; New York, The Fiction League, 1931
(1931, Friel) 314p.

This is a treasure hunt story based on an island in the Caribbean where pirates have 300 years earlier buried gold. Five American adventurers, some of them crooks, are left on the island by their ship, which burns when the drunken loser of the treasure map attempts to return for it. Its loss is immaterial, however, as the five locate the place where the treasure had been buried, but ultimately find that two parts of the treasure had earlier been dug up by different parties.

One part of the treasure is secreted by a beautiful but unscrupulous girl who falls for one of the adventurers and discloses it to him at her death. The other part is owned by a French peasant, who leaves it as his daughter's dowry when she is about to marry another of the adventurers.

The five are well described, and their relationships are quite well depicted, as are their moods during the treasure hunt. The adventurer who makes love to the unscrupulous girl is the kind who takes what he can when he wants it, and for the first time he regrets her loss. The others are pretty well out of the way by the story's end, and are no great loss.

This is a very good adventure story, but not fantasy.

King returns home early from a vacation to find that his wife is dating a "swinger". He invades the man's apartment, is shot at twice and shoots once himself believing he has killed the man. He flees with the help of a lawyer friend whose recall to work has interrupted the vacation, and on his way to their cabin in New Hampshire is beaten by two hoboes and his clothes and watch are taken. He is nursed back to health by an old farmer and daughter, and falls in love with the girl.

The girl is frightened by a French-Canadian who lusts for her, and King defeats the man by accenting the girl's defence that he is her brother who has been missing for nearly three years. The Canuck tries to get revenge, but King manages to get his rifle which has a silencer. The hobo who has taken King's effects is killed by a train and King is reported dead. King's lawyer friend finds King and persuades him that his wife should be told that he is still alive; the wife seeks out King and tries to tell him that she has been faithful, but she will not yield to his plea that they forsake New York and take up an outdoor life; so King suggests a divorce.

King's wife and her boy-friend are killed in an automobile accident, and King is upset enough to become depressed; at the suggestion of Dale his farmer friend he gets work as a woodsman, defeats the camp bully who becomes his friend, and after Christmas celebration quits his job and returns to his mountain cabin. Dale finds him there and pleads for help because the Canuck has abducted his daughter. King and the Canuck fight; the Canuck is defeated and left to burn in his camp. King says he is going to Maine to become a woodsman, and asks Dale's daughter to marry him; her brother is employed in Maine and becomes reconciled with Dale.

This is an interesting adventure story, but predictable and of no permanent value.

Friel, Arthur O.

The King of No Man's Land; New York and London, Harper & Brothers, 1924; 347p.

This is the concluding book of the trilogy which began with The Pathless Trail and Tiger River.

Tim has lost his share of the gold treasure on the stock market, and the others join him in a search for Dave, whose brother has turned up after the first world war to displace him as heir to the family estates, and who has returned to the jungle which has called him, even though he has money.

Jose Martinez has married the nine daughters of the chief of a tribe of white Indians and has established a new jungle kingdom, dedicated to the extermination of the Jivero cannibals and head-hunters. He captures a white girl who had been captive of the Jiveros, and who turns out to be the love of Dave, who has "gone native" as an atavistic throwback, and uses her to guide him and his friends to Dave. There is distrust among the white men because they feel that Jose has placed his kingship above their friendship; but this comes out all right when Dave is found and agrees to become his partner, turning his wealth over to Tim to replace what Tim had lost.

Jose has dreamed for years of returning to his homeland, but when he realizes the intrigue for power which accompanies an invitation extended him to return, forswears his country and remains to rule his natives.

Like the first book, this is only borderline fantasy, and the trilogy is best considered as exotic adventure.

Friel, Arthur O.

The Pathless Trail; New York and London, Harper & Brothers, 1922 337p.

Printed in Hungary for the publishers Peter Haddock Limited; copyright, B. P. Singer Features, U.S.A. 128p.

The paperback is very seriously abridged, and is unworthy of comparison with the First Edition.

Three Americans search the border between Brazil and Peru for the heir to a fortune who has disappeared into the jungles some years previously. Despite the active enmity of a German Schwandorf who is a slaver, they find their man, a half-mad captive of cannibals who capture women of a near-white neighboring tribe for the German. With the help of a few natives and white men they rescue him, and at the same time help their friends defeat the cannibals and the German.

This is a very good adventure story, portraying the problems of travel and exploration in the South American jungles. Although some details of the poisons used by the natives, methods of warfare, and relationships between the various peoples are different from those in other books, I do not require this book for my permanent library.

It will go to Doug Sparkes or Ed Sinkovits, likely.

It is not fantasy, in my opinion, though it certainly qualifies as exotic adventure.

I sold this book to Doug Sparkes for \$3.00.

It is the first book of a trilogy, the others being Tiger River and The King of No Man's Land.

Friel, Arthur O.

Tiger River; New York and London, Harper & Brothers,
1923 352p.
(this copy has Grosset & Dunlap cover)

This is the second book of the trilogy which commenced with The Pathless Trail and concluded with The King of No Man's Land.

Jose Martinez who assisted the American trio to locate a friend in the South American jungles, finds them again in a search for gold. He again assists them, and they find a lost race ruled by a merciless and cruel priestess Flora Almagro, a Spanish woman who arranges with cannibals to kidnap natives whom she uses as slaves in the gold mines. Although she is attracted to Knowlton, he resists her; native war and an earthquake lead to the overthrowing of her reign and she dies when David Rand is again saved by the trio.

This is mainly exotic adventure, but qualifies as fantasy because of the lost race element.

Froom, LeRoy Edwin

Fellow Travelers of Spiritualism; Illustrated by John Gourlay
Washington, D.C., Review and Herald Publishing Association (1963,
Publishers) 64p.

This pamphlet is a condensation of parts of the author's book Conditionalist Faith of Our Fathers. Fundamentalist Christian in viewpoint, and from a Protestant, it gives an accurate survey of new forms of spiritualistic teaching, ending with parapsychology and the Spiritual Frontiers Fellowship.

As usual, it accuses all these as favoring the devil's work and warns against their fundamental teachings. Speculation about any religious teaching is useless from a scientific viewpoint, as religion is a matter of faith.

This is a useful pamphlet for superficial information on the various Christian cults.

Chester D. Cuthbert
August 13, 1999



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Fryer, Peter

Secrets of the British Museum; New York, Citadel Press (1968); (1966, Fryer, Martin Secker & Warburg Limited, under the title: Private Case--Public Scandal 160p.

This is quite an important book for librarians and for researchers in libraries, as it outlines the rules which are laid down and obeyed or disobeyed by the officials in the BM responsible for them.

Fryer, as a sex-researcher, encountered great difficulty in obtaining access to materials in the BM, and discovered that many books are not catalogued in the BM general listings. He goes into sufficient detail to enable a general reader to understand why some books which have been submitted to the BM conditionally, or which have figured in obscenity trials and have been forbidden circulation to the general public, or have been subjected to libel actions, must be closely checked and supervised by the authorities. He also describes some of the mutilations suffered by books from readers, so that the physical damage to the books is serious enough to require the supervision of authorities when the books are consulted. He states that despite all precautions, books are stolen.

If I can get another copy of this book, I'm sure it is of interest to Roy Hunter.

Fodor, Nandor

Between Two Worlds; West Nyack, New York, Parker Publishing Company, Inc. (1964, Fodor) 297p.

This book is a "catch-all" of articles, some reprinted from FATE, TOMORROW, EXPLORING THE UNKNOWN, and other popular magazines, and some from serious journals.

Although I am unwilling to accept the author's psychoanalytic interpretations of some of the phenomena he relates in this book, it is obvious that he is a qualified student and investigator.

Unfortunately, there is no index.

Of particular interest concerning poltergeists are chapters from p.156 to p.190. "Gef" is not given added insight, but a bit more information is offered than was given in the book on which he collaborated with Carrington.

The wide range of interests covered in this book makes it necessary to refer to the individual articles for the author's views. In many cases, he adds nothing to other commentaries, and there is no really deep theoretical consideration given towards a solution of the mysteries.

This sampling is adequate, however, to encourage me to obtain other books by the author.

New York, Paperback Library, Inc. (#54-395), (January, 1967), (1964, Fodor) 317p.
(#65-113), (Second Printing, April, 1969) 317p.

Fodor, Dr. Nandor

On the Trail of the Poltergeist; New York, The Citadel Press; (1958, Fodor); Bibliography 223p.

This is the detailed history of the Thornton Heath or Mrs. Forbes poltergeist case, the first I know of treating such phenomena from the psychoanalytic point of view. The author at the time of the investigation was not a qualified psychoanalyst, though he became wone later in life. This book was published 20 years after the events took place. On the basis of summaries published in the author's other books, I was already familiar with the salient points of the case, but this book is one of the most important depictions of the phenomena, both genuine and fraudulent, known to me.

The author explains why it is necessary to accept both genuine and fraudulent phenomena because the subject, like Mrs. Forbes, acts subconsciously from motivations unknown to the waking consciousness. He distinguishes between the two in analyzing the occurrences, and accepts the reality of supernormal phenomena.

Unfortunately, there is no index.

Mrs. Forbes, assailed by health problems, and unjustly blaming her husband for her own psychological unrest, produced fraudulent phenomena with the connivance of a crippled boarder, and genuine phenomena unconsciously. Because many of the phenomena involved sexual abnormalities, publication of the report was suppressed at the time.

The text is a trifle obscure occasionally, but on the whole presents adequately a case which Fodor's superiors denied him the opportunity to investigate to a conclusion. They objected to the sexual aspects of the case, while he insisted on their importance.

This book deserves intensive study.

Fodor, Nandor

The Unaccountable; New York, Award Books (#A3619),
(1968, The Estate of Nandor Fodor) 220p.

This book is a summary of the author's life work in the field of parapsychology, and is repetitious to those who have read his previous books.

However, I found most interesting his views on Eileen Garrett and her controls, and several other chapters have his comments on other parapsychological problems which may not have formerly been dealt with.

Lacking an index, this book is not as useful as it might have been, but is still worth keeping for reference.

Foner, Philip S. (Editor)

Jack London American Rebel; New York, The Citadel Press
(1947) 533p.

This collection of London's social writings is probably the most important anthology of material by and about him available in one volume. The fiction comprises the bulk of "The Iron Heel", "The Apostate", "The Dream of Debs", "South of the Slot", "The Strength of the Strong", and "In the Laundry" which is a selection from "Martin Eden". The first, the third, and the fifth of these are fantasy. Unfortunately, the book lacks an index.

If London had written nothing but the contents of this book, he would still have been important as a writer on social themes. The uncompromising strength of his writing, and its emphasis on the revolutionary nature of socialism; the clear and significant presentation of his facts and arguments in favor of production for use instead of for profit, anticipate much that was claimed by Technocracy. As I write this, in February, 1972, I predict that unless some sort of guaranteed annual income is granted everyone, the class war will become an actual revolution on the basis of the facts so well set forth by London at the beginning of the century.

That conditions were unprintable, as declared by Jack London, I am convinced was true; his fear of reprisals if he disclosed what happened when he was sentenced to 30 days in the penitentiary in Niagara Falls, and which kept him silent, must have been greater than the strong courage which marked all his writings and almost every action of his life. It is difficult for me to believe in such great "inhumanity of man for man", but I must accept his evidence, and although I have not hitherto thought much along political lines, and remain uncommitted to any party, I was strongly tempted to seek out labor and socialistic meetings to find out current views on the "class war". Certainly the prevalence of strikes and troubles in our "affluent society" must indicate that in spite of unprecedentedly high wages, conditions do not satisfy labor; and the existence of people living on incomes below the poverty line in these days of advanced technology is even more shameful than it was in London's time.

I have all four books, his reviews of which are published in this volume, but have not read any of them. That I have collected the books of all four authors, and London's, is an indication of my deep sympathy with the socialistic philosophy, however. Like London, I have found it necessary to beat the capitalists at their own game if my family and I are to have the degree of freedom essential to enable me to disseminate copies of these books which may influence the few people I know.

My admiration for Jack London has been increased greatly by reading the material in Foner's work which was not previously familiar to me, and this book should be highly recommended to anyone anxious to understand the roots of socialistic action.

Ford, Arthur

The Life Beyond Death (as told to Jerome Ellison); New York, Berkley Publishing Corporation (#Z2234), (1971, Ellison); Index 224p.

I learned from this book that Ford's Unknown But Known was actually written in collaboration with Ellison, though his name was mentioned only in the foreword to that book. Ford did well to appoint Ellison to write this book; it is one of the best supporting Ford's beliefs.

Ellison's introduction and epilogue in this book are worth careful study. The introduction reveals Ellison's relationship as Ford's friend; the epilogue surveys general attitudes in the world at time of publication.

The first chapter is historical in presenting mankind's beliefs in an afterlife from earliest times. The second is a summary of the life and teachings of Swedenborg; the third concentrates on William James and the psychical researchers; the fourth on communications from Frederic Myers through the automatic writings of Geraldine Cummins; the fifth covers the case of "Darby and Joan", "Betty" and Stewart Edward White; the sixth surveys cosmic consciousness; and there is a chapter of reflections on Ford's own mediumship.

The specific cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph are well summarized for the general reader; many books are required to study each case in detail.

Ellison appears not to have been familiar with White's writings, apart from those dealing with the "Betty" case. White, aside from these, wrote only a few non-fiction books; he was mainly famous as a writer of adventure novels. He wrote one very good science fiction book.

This book is valuable mainly for its summaries of the famous cases mentioned, which also included Raymond Lodge. Many other famous cases like "Patience Worth", "Bridey Murphy", "Miss Beauchamp", are ignored, though the subject of reincarnation gets passing attention.

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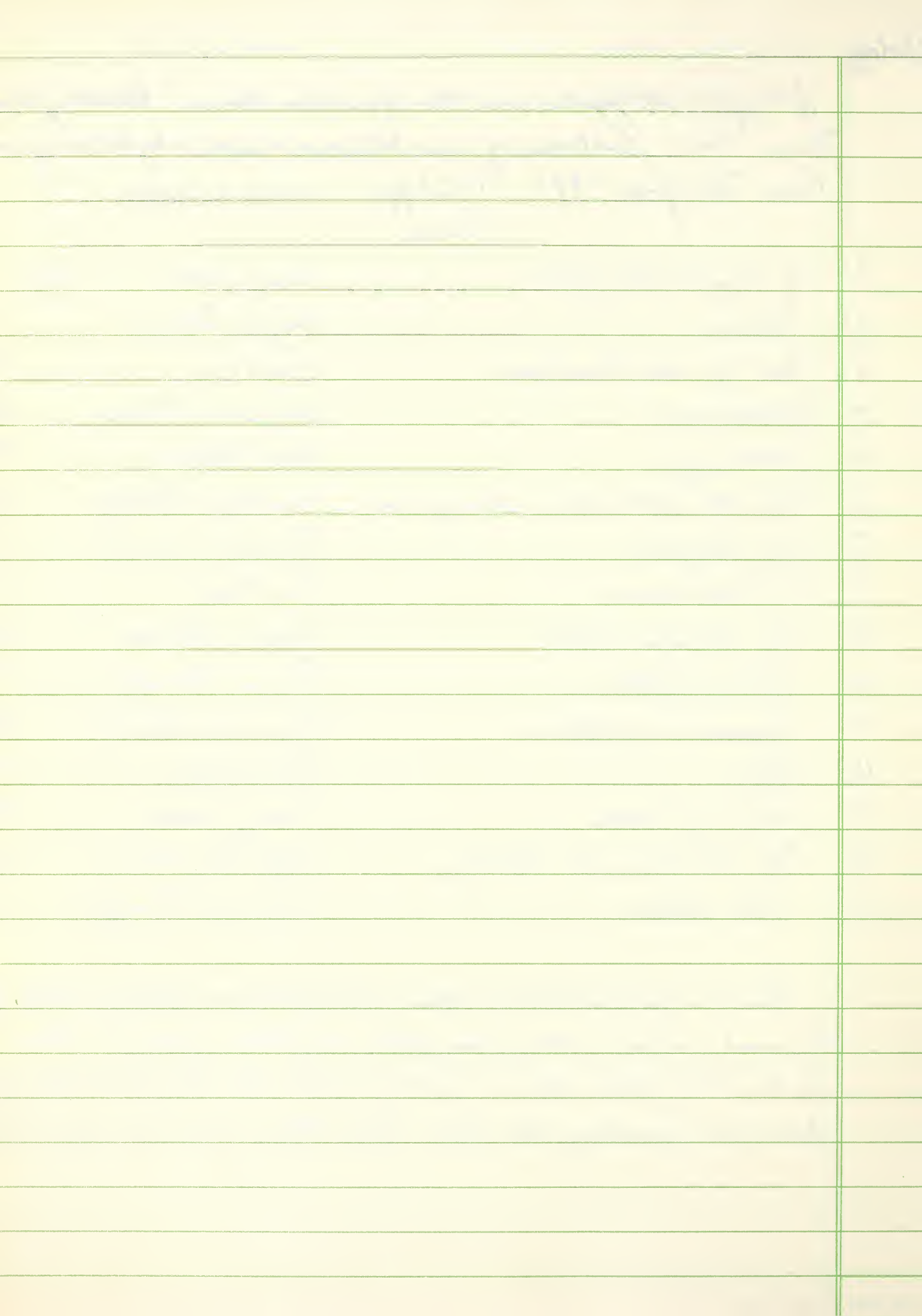
FirstCity Trust

"A Night with Jupiter, and other fantastic stories" Edited by Charles
Henri Ford; Published by View Editions, distributed by the Vanguard
Press. New York, 1945. 7-128 pp.

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4.	Webdomeros	Giorgio di Chirico	26
5.	Dark Sugar	Paul Childs	34
6.	Once the Soft Silken Damage Done	Montagu O'Reilly	47
7.	The Buzzard	Ramon J. Sender	53
8.	The Watermelons	Lee Pock	65
9.	The Guardian Load	Lydia Cabrera	69
10.	White Rabbits	Leonora Carrington	74
11.	Impressions of Africa	Raymond Ronsail	79
12.	Bluey	Paul Bowles	89
13.	Dream of Mobile	Henry Miller	95
14.	Ms. Found in an Iceberg	Alva W. Turner	107
15.	The Sisters	Leonora Carrington	117

These are experimental and impressionistic fantasies, definitely outside of
the usual material in the fantasy field, and of little significance there.
The two Henry Miller items are probably the best; the two Leonora Carrington
items are nauseating, but weird. Of the others, 11 and 14 are worth reading.



Ford, Arthur, and Bro, Margueritte Harmon

Nothing So Strange: The Autobiography of Arthur Ford;
New York, Harper & Brothers (1958, authors); Index; 250p.

Born into a Baptist family, Ford at 17 joined the Christian Church (Disciples) and became a minister. Because ministers were more numerous than psychics, he was persuaded to make a career as a medium.

His control Fletcher was identified as the spirit of a young soldier killed in the first World War, and has remained with him permanently.

Ford has travelled all over the world and was acquainted with famous investigators of psychic phenomena and mediums: Sir Oliver Lodge, Arthur Conan Doyle, Rose Champion DeCreepinay, Eileen Garrett, the Schneider Brothers, Horace Leaf, and Harry Houdini's widow who confirmed the message received from her husband's spirit.

Drug and alcohol addictions, the latter over a period of 20 years, caused family discord and the loss of friends; only Alcoholics Anonymous saved him.

The last third of the book is mainly instructive for the development of psychic awareness and powers. Payne and Bendit would classify Ford as a negative medium.

This book was written before the Bishop Pike case brought Ford to world attention, but he was already famous as a platform psychic, and acclaimed as a mental medium.

This book should be retained for reference.

(Note: Paperback Library (#54-629), (February, 1968)
217p.

Although the Contents page of this reprint shows the index entry, no index is included. The hardcover edition should therefore be used for reference.)

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Ford, Arthur

Unknown But Known: My Adventure into the Meditative Dimension; London, Psychic Press Ltd. (1969, Ford); Index 161p.

The first chapter of this book is autobiographical, summing up the autobiography Nothing So Strange written in collaboration with Bro. The second is historical; the rest of the book like the last third of the autobiography details phenomena and outlines procedures for mediumship. Several incidents in the earlier book are recounted.

The Sun Myung Moon sittings constitute new material.

This book is a positive contribution to spiritualistic literature and details the forty-year association between Ford and his control Fletcher, whose actual existence in mundane life was confirmed.

The index makes unnecessary any detailed description of the text, but constitutes the testimony of the medium about his life and work.

(New American Library of Canada Limited (Signet #4067), (November, 1969); Notes; Index 176p.

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C E L E B R A T I N G
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r

FirstCity Trust

The Holy Grail: The Silent Teacher; Chicago, Alice B. Stockham & Co. (1897) 155p.

In outline, this is the story of the Holy Grail as obtained from European and principally German sources rather than from the English adaptations. Commencing with the use of a silver chalice used by Joseph of Arimathea to catch the blood from the wound in Christ's side caused by the spear of a Roman soldier, the legend accretes incidents until the great epic of Wolfram von Eschenbach immortalizes it; the poems of Walter Map and Chrestiens de Troyes popularized it; Sir Thomas Malory translated it and from the translation Tennyson popularized it in Idyls of the King.

Not until Wagner wrote the drama and set it to music did the legend reach its highest artistic expression, in Parsifal.

This is a valuable study of the legend which would be of value in understanding Wagner's opera.

It is an epitome of the progress of the human soul from ignorance and sin through trial and suffering to understanding and peace. It teaches the joy of renouncing self and accepting the goal of service to others.

Forel, August (M. D.)

Hypnotism or Suggestion and Psychotherapy: A Study of the Psychological, Psycho-Physiological and Therapeutic Aspects of Hypnotism; Translated from the Fifth German Edition by H. W. Armit, M.C.R.S., L.R.C.P.; American edition revised and corrected; New York, Rebman Company, (1907, publisher); Index 323p.

This classic study has technical material beyond my ability to understand it, but case histories support the author's grasp of the subject. This book should be retained for reference.

Chester D. Cuthbert
January 22, 2001



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Forge, Sandrine

Lily: The Diary of a French Girl in New York; New York, Zebra Books (#8468); (January, 1974); (1969, author) 222p.

Although this book is classified as fiction, it could be the actual diary of a prostitute, or perhaps more properly, a call girl, since her clients used the telephone.

Told in an unusual style indicating a somewhat literary but obscure rather than direct language, this details the events of six months in the life of a girl whose nymphomaniac tendencies estranged her from her husband and son, and who ends with her day in court, following which she tries to stay with a friend who is about to end, or try to end, his addiction to drugs.

The usual sordid, aimless events, including whipping sessions with a friend of like tastes and need for pain, make this no more interesting than the average similar book.

Completely forgettable.

The MoneyLetter^(R)

HUME PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED
4100 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ontario
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HUGH R. FURNEAUX
President



December 29, 1987

C. D. Cuthbert
1104 Mulvey Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba 42
R3M 1J5

Dear C. D. Cuthbert,

This is about your money and your life.

I won't mince words. If it offends your sensibilities to regard money as key to your pleasant present, your free and independent future, and your legacy to your loved ones -- please read no further.

If, however, you have come to the conclusion that living the way you wish to live in the real world does depend on money, then I believe you should find this letter challenging and thought-provoking at the very least.

In fact, you may come to bless the day you got this letter.

First, let me freely admit that I have made some assumptions about you.

You are not a loser. Most people who know you consider you a success. You may not be filthy rich, but you are paying your own way. You are not lazy -- you have always believed in an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

So, you have been able to achieve a certain amount of relative prosperity. You probably own a home (you may even own a vacation home as well), a couple of cars, perhaps even a boat. You are able to take a vacation each year, maybe even two -- one in the winter and one in the summer.

You are responsible -- you care for your family. You have mortgage insurance, life insurance (you probably wish you had more), and medical insurance.

If you have children, you are prepared to help them -- with their college education -- with getting a good start in life. In any event, you have resolved that you will do your darnedest to make sure that no one has to

Fort, Charles

The Books of Charles Fort; with an introduction by Tiffany Thayer; Published for the Fortean Society by Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1941 (3rd Printing, November, 1947); Frontispiece portrait; Index; 1125p.

	<u>Contents</u>	
Introduction	Tiffany Thayer	vii
1. The Book of the Damned	1919	1
2. New Lands	1923	311
3. Lo!	1931	539
4. Wild Talents	1932	841
Index		1063

Because of the introduction and the index, it is more useful to have this volume than the other editions of these books.

Fort devotes the first two books to critical analysis of the pronouncements of astronomical scientists, and on the basis of his notes believed that there was no authentic basis to declarations regarding the distances of astronomical bodies or the application of the methods used to determine these data.

He believed that the distances were exaggerated; that he had information leading him to believe that other lands were hovering over a stationary earth and that falls of substances repeatedly at limited locations confirmed his views.

I had read the last two books earlier; Lo! followed with descriptions of these events; and Wild Talents were phenomena connected with peculiarly constituted or endowed individuals such as poltergeist girls and mediums.

Actual landing on the moon has proven Fort wrong, but I consider his books to be the best I know to promote independent thinking about our universe, and rejection of authority or dogma.

Fort, Charles

The Book of the Damned; Preface by Donald A. Wollheim;
New York, Ace Books (#07061) 287p.
(#7062), (Third Ace Printing, December, 1972) 351p.

These paperback reprints are inferior to the omnibus volume, so it is not important to retain them.

Fort, Charles

New Lands; New York, Ace Books, Inc. (#H-74), (08074)
222p.

This paperback reprint is inferior to the omnibus, so
not important.

Fortune, Dion

The Demon Lover; London, Wyndham Publications Ltd.
(Star Books #38889), (1976, Society of Inner Light) 174p.

An unsophisticated girl recently qualified as secretary applies through an agency for a job and is granted one with an occult Society whose secretary has adopted the left hand path and is seeking to penetrate the secrets of a higher degree in the order than he has attained.

By means of his mesmeric power, the secretary uses the girl as a telephone clairvoyant along the lines Cagliostro used with his virgin wife according to Dumas. Obeying his dictates, the girl feels subjected to him, revolting from his power, yet attracted by his strength.

Realizing his departure from rectitude, the senior members of the Society pursue the secretary, who escapes to a general's country home, which, on the death of its owner, is willed to the secretary, thus placing him with a domicile and means to support the girl. The powers exercised make him a vampire, however, and he kills several children by extracting their vital forces to sustain his own life: (see Robert Hichens's novel based on this idea).

Ultimately sinking into a trance, the secretary is blinded through removal of his eyes in the post-mortem, buried for dead, but revived during a storm by the other members of the society. He is redeemed in their eyes because of the love borne him by the girl, who has known him in previous incarnations and has now been re-united with him.

This is more an exposition of occult beliefs than a very dramatic novel, but is interesting because its author knows her beliefs.

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- maybe your church or parsonage has been aided by the 6% money made available to churches by the CCDC.
- maybe your minister has been aided by loans from the CCDC.

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 - (1) against a small church
 - (2) against a church without a hierarchy.

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- (2) that the CCDC has had a "nil" assessment for each year since its incorporation. 1957 INCORPORATED.
- (3) that the funding provided for our churches would be difficult to arrange elsewhere.
- (4) that the interest rate would be impossible to obtain elsewhere.
- (5) that all churches have a similar financing arrangement, necessary to maintain the ongoing work of churches, in this, a Christian country.
- (6) that with no hierarchy, we cannot incorporate a bishop, or archbishop, etc.
- (7) that all the money in this company is there as a result of
 - (a) donations from members of our church across Canada
 - (b) loans from members
 - (c) donated services which have magnified the power of the donations and loans, by astute investment.

Before, during and after this crisis:

Remember this company and its officers in your prayers. They need fortitude and wisdom during this time of trial.

P. 44 provides a survey of the fifty years; P. 58 has a few items of permanent value: Ivar Krueger; the Roadside article points out that the American people are becoming migratory and that the automobile and other transportation facilities satisfy that craving for motion; the articles on poverty and the possibility of a permanent welfare class show that the state must accept responsibility for the economy; P109 has a few items of interest, but the electrical conspiracy shows the fact of overcapacity having dictated the collusion on pricing and spreading of income through the leaders of the industry; P.206 has the second computer revolution as probably the most important article, but others are of interest.

Likely my own interest is mainly in Krueger, another Cornfeld.

Fox, Tony

Funnier than the First One; A New Joke Book; Illustrated by Bob Gray; New York, Berkley Publishing Corporation, (1972, author and illustrator) 96p.

This book has too few really humorous jokes to warrant keeping it for reference. There are several stupid entries which would alienate an audience which might resent being labelled likewise for failing to get the right answer. Some puns are original.

The author gives some good advice about telling jokes, but if the author's earlier book is poorer than this one, it should not have been published.

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Fultz, Barbara (Editor)

The Naked Emperor: An Anthology of International Political Satire; Introduction by Victor G. Navsky; Illus. 223p. New York, Pegasus (1970) (Western Publishing Company, Inc.)

1. Gallic Gaulle: le Canard enchainé and de Gaulle	17
2. The Air-Conditioned Cabaret: Pardon and the New Germany	43
3. Ivan in Wonderland: Krokodil and the Bureaucracy	69
4. In the Land of the Blind The One-Eyed Man is King: Monacle and the Great Society	93
5. The Gray Humor of Poland: Szilki and the System	135
6. Lord Gnome and His Peers: Private Eye and the Establishment	153
7. Is Satire Really Dead or Is It Alive and Hiding Out in Argentina? Tia Vicenta and the Generals	191

This is an excellent anthology of satirical writings and cartoons published in seven countries during the 1960's.

The humor and satire provide at a high level of criticism commentary on the world-scene and nationalism for the seven countries represented. The translations are excellent also in conveying the humor without destroying its effectiveness.

I think George Badali would enjoy this book, so I will offer it to him the next time he visits.

Funk, Isaac K. (D.D., LLD.)

The Psychic Riddle; New York and London, Funk & Wagnalls Company; (5th thousand); 1907; (Feb., 1907, Publishers); Appendices; Index 243p.

Many years ago I read the author's The Widows Mite.., one of the best early American summaries of psychical research because the author investigated personally. This smaller book is a supplement, with many details of sittings with Mrs Emily S. French, a deaf medium of unimpeachable integrity. As a contemporary of James Hyslop he respected him but could not agree with the fact of spirit communication insisted upon by Hyslop because of many contradictory messages received through various mediums.

Funk did insist on the facts of phenomena, however, and in this book gives some excellent examples of them.

Funk went ahead with sittings while Mrs. French was in very poor health: at one sitting he was afraid she would die. His precautions against fraud seem to me to have been excessive.

Chester D. Cuthbert
December 24, 1999

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Funck-Brentano, Frantz

Cagliostro and Company: A Sequel to the Story of the Diamond Necklace; Translated by George Maidment; with 10 Illustrations; London, John MacQueen, 1902 287p.

Mainly following the careers of the people involved in the Diamond Necklace affair after the trials which absolved Rohan and Cagliostro, this details the misfortunes and the deaths of Jeanne de la Motte and her husband, and legends which arose after her death. The concluding pages suggest the plot for a story: a woman who lives for years implying that she is the notorious Jeanne, even writing papers to support the imposture.

There are some very interesting comments on the story of the necklace and its effect on the police, government, society, and characters important in the French Revolution.

This book is less interesting than its predecessor, but important to completist students of the affair.

The Mystery Companion; Better Publications of Canada
Limited (1943, Gold Label Books), Popular Library #130 192p.

Contents

1. Active Duty	Richard Gale	5*
2. The Body in the Ostrich Cage	Vincent Starrett	20
3. The Greek Poropulous	Edgar Wallace	38
4. Bond of Reunion	Carl Carner	48*
5. Yours Truly, Jack the Ripper	Robert Bloch	50*
6. The Street of the Little Candles	James Francis Cooke	68
7. The Blackout Murders	Allan Vaughan Elston	82
8. "You're Killing Me!"	Dale Clark	99
9. If the Dead Could Talk	Cornell Woolrich	121
10. The Judge Finds the Body	Geoffrey Homes	134
11. The Phantom Slayer	Fritz Leiber, Jr.	148*
12. Tears of the Virgin	Thomas Grant Springer	163
13. Me and His Majesty and Trouble	Joseph C. Stacey	175
14. Death in a Gray Mist	Frank Owen	184*

#2 is a Jimmie Lavender story.

#1 is science fiction without any trace of fantasy.

#5, #11, and #14 appeared in Weird Tales.

5 other stories appeared in the hardcover edition.

I believe I have read several of these stories elsewhere:

3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14. Probably the best story in this anthology is #11.

Anthology

"The Mystery Companion": A Selection Not Previously Published in Book Form; Edited by A. L. Furman; New York, Gold Label Books Inc. (First Printing, November, 1943; Second Printing, February, 1934) 438pp.

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8. The Street of the Little Candles	James Francis Cooke	197
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12. America's Most Famous Murder	George L. Porter	297
13. The Judge Finds the Body	Geoffrey Homes	321
14. The Phantom Slayer	Fritz Leiber, Jr.	341
15. Tears of the Virgin	Thomas Grant Springer	363
16. Me and His Majesty and Trouble	Joseph C. Stacey	381
17. Death in a Gray Mist	Frank Owen	395
18. A Pair of Gloves	Carl Carmer	409
19. The Man in the Cask	Vincent Starrett	415

#7, #14, and #17 were reprinted from Weird Tales. The only others in the same category are the two short tales by Carl Carmer - #5 and #18. #1 could be classified as science fiction, but without any fantasy element.

The others are mystery or hard-boiled crime stories, some on the bizarre side, and #12 is a factual account of what happened the conspirators in the Abraham Lincoln murder and the body of John Wilkes Booth.

It is only an average anthology. There are biographical sketches of the authors, some of which are reprinted in the Third Mystery Companion. It was from this source that I learned Vincent Starrett was born in Toronto, Ontario.

Futrelle, Jacques

The Diamond Master; Illustrated by Herman Pfeifer;
Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company (1909, Publishers)
212p.

A young man discloses to the five main New York diamond merchants perfect stones, demanding 100 million dollars if he is to be kept from destroying the diamond market and ruining them. In their efforts to discover the source of the diamonds the jewelers hire private investigators, discovering that the diamond master is an old man who has become a recluse in his researches; her father (i.e., of the girl loved by the young man). A bum murders the old man and takes some thousands of dollars worth of diamonds which he attempts to market, but is apprehended. The secret dies with its inventor, but the young man and his girl conclude the deal with the jewelers.

There is interesting information about attempts to manufacture diamonds, and about the diamond trade in this novel, and it makes interesting reading, but is not important apart from its category of science fiction.

